The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX........NO. 9043. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DOINGS IN BOURBON CAMPS

LIVELY CONVENTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY AND MASSACHUSETTS.

GEORGE C. LUDLOW NOMINATED TO RUN AGAINST MR. POTTS IN NEW-JERSEY—THOMPSON AND THOMPSON THE BAY STATE BANNER-BEARERS—THE PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH BODIES IN DETAIL.

Two remarkable Democratic conventions were held yesterday—one in New-Jersey, and the other in Massachusetts. The former, after two sessions which were marked by great disorder and noisy confusion, adopted a platform at variance with the national Democratic manifesto, and nominated George C. Ludlow for Governor and an Electoral ticket. Before these results were accomplished, Mr. Leon Abbett declined to stand as a candidate, and for a long time the delegates amused themselves and the spectators by "throwing mud" at gentlemen to whom they were opposed, among whom was Mr. Orestes Cleveland. A peculiar feature of this convention was the fact that in the midst of the proceedings three cheers were given for Mr. Potts, the Republican nominee.

The Massachusetts convention failed to carry out Boss Butler's prearranged programme, and nominated for Governor Charles P. Thompson, "the man who beat Butler," and for Lieutenant-Governor Alpha E. Thompson, a gentleman who does not seem to be much known even in his own State. The union of the Butler and Abbott wings of the party is declared to be a sham, and at the close of the convention's proceedings many of the delegates openly talked of bolting from the party so long as the Butler machine has control.

A GRAND ROW IN NEW-JERSEY.

INDECENT ORGIES OF THE DELEGATES AND A MOST BOISTEROUS CONVENTION—THE TICKET NOT A POPULAR ONE—CHEERS GIVEN FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE—A PLATFORM THAT WILL HURT THE BOURBON CAUSE.

For Governor—GEORGE C. LUDLOW, of Middlesex County.

For Electors at Large—GOTTFRIED KRUEGER, of Essex; JOHN H. DIALOGUE, of Camden.

For District Electors—1, GEORGE G. GREEN, of Gloucester; 2, TIMOTHY A. BYRNES, of Atlantic; 3, W. H. HENDRICKSON, of Monmouth; 4, RYNEAR H. VEGHTE, of Somerset; 5, C. A. WORTENDYKE, of Bergen; 6, JAMES F. MCENTEE, of Essex; 7, E. M. C. YOUNG, of Hudson.

TRENTON, Sept. 1.—After three hours of wrangling to-day, in convention assembled, the Democrats of New-Jersey, guided and controlled by the State-house ring, stultified themselves by adopting a platform at variance with the policy set forth in the platform adopted at Cincinnati, and defied a large part of the convention and a considerable part of the manufacturing population of the State by nominating George C. Ludlow, of Middlesex, for Governor. For boisterousness and defiance of all rules of decorum, the entire afternoon session, during which the nomination was made, was unparalleled in even New-Jersey Democratic annals, and the indignation of one delegation at the nomination of Mr. Ludlow was so bitter and intense that it could not be concealed, and found expression in the hearty cheers for Frederick A. Potts, the popular candidate of the Republicans.

The convention to nominate a Governor only meets once in three years, and the Democrats make the most of it when it happens. Trenton, particularly in the neighborhood of the hotels, was last night not exactly a pleasant place to live in for one of a quiet turn of mind. The head-quarters of the prominent men, delegates and managers, were open until after midnight, and there was no lack of free liquor to all who chose to drink. Almost everybody drank, and soon after midnight the effect of unregulated hospitality and unlimited potations became visible and audible. Under the lead of the most boisterous and drunken of the "unwashed," mobs of men went about in the streets and through the halls of the hotels making night hideous and sleep impossible. Then they gathered in bodies of from 10 to 50, and sang songs, occasionally pausing in their diversion to make tours through the halls, knocking at the doors of all rooms as they went along, and demanding that the inmates should come forth and join in their orgies. This was kept up until after daylight, when the roysterers became exhausted and sought the refreshment that the barber and frequent libations of bay rum could give. It was not surprising, therefore, that at breakfast time the delegates were more than nominally profane and boorish at the tables, and that they excited the contempt of the colored men who waited upon them, but were not able to gratify their savage caprices.

None of the county delegations met in caucus before 9 o'clock, and up to that time the Bourbons were in the same delightfully uncertain state of mind as to what the outcome of all their shouting and abuse of each other was to be as they were on the previous night. Ludlow's friends went about declaring that to nominate Cleveland would be to invite certain defeat for Hancock and the State ticket; that Cleveland's record would kill him, and that it would be suicidal for the party to take him up. Cleveland's friends were just as noisy and bitter. Ludlow's vote against the Hat and Shoe bills in the Legislature would, they asserted with many an oath, turn every working man against him, make the contest look like one against labor, and result in a crushing defeat to the party. The partisans of John T. Bird, A. A. Hardenbergh, and Andrew Allbright, alternately and with varying intensity abused and favored both Cleveland and Ludlow. Thus the matter stood when the Hudson and Essex delegates met in caucus. Hudson soon made it plain that Cleveland's influence was stronger than that of all of his opponents combined. Pending the action of the delegation in selecting officers, a half-dozen squabbles took place, and men who were inclined to be obstreperous were hustled out without mercy. When the business of making nominations for Governor came up the names of Orestes Cleveland, A. A. Hardenbergh, and W. W. Shippen were presented. Without much regard for consequences, Mr. Allen F. McDermott, of Jersey City, made a bold and bitter assault upon Cleveland, which excited Cleveland's friends to the uttermost, and produced great confusion. He accused him of unpopularity so great that he had suffered ignoble defeat in a Democratic county. The votes were against McDermott, however, and the delegation went into the convention 86 strong, out of 144, for Cleveland. Essex stood for Allbright, with Cleveland as second choice of most of the delegates. An attempt to start a Stockton boom in the caucus developed the fact that he had only a bare dozen votes.

There were many swelled heads and bleared eyes in the convention that assembled in the Opera-house at 12 o'clock. The decorations that had served for the Republicans were made to do duty for the Democrats, and so were the cardboard signs that indicated the places of the counties. Hudson and Essex soon discovered that the State-house ring had not forgotten its cunning, for these two large and important delegations, which have always held the front and central places on the floor, were corraled in the ends of the galleries, so far away from each other that communication was next to impossible. When, at 12:25, Mr. W. W. Shippen called the body to order, the house was filled to repletion, and the delegates in the galleries rid themselves of their coats and prepared for work in their shirt-sleeves. As agreed upon by the State Committee, Mr. Leon Abbett, of Hudson, was made temporary Chairman. When he was led down to the chair, Hudson and Essex greeted him with cheers, and George Thompson, an obese admirer of Hudson's favorite son, rushed frantically down to the front of the stage, sprinkling a shower of tobacco-juice from his mouth in his impetuous demand for "three more." Mr. Abbett, the man whom everybody wanted as a candidate for Governor, wore a very serious look as he began his speech, and reminded the convention of its duty, and made great promises on behalf of the New-Jersey Democrats. His mentions of Gen. Hancock's name were studiously frequent, but after one hearty round of applause for the Democratic candidate, the recognition of his name was confined principally to the small boys in the gallery. "They had sacrificed statesmen on the altar of their country to nominate a soldier, and," continued he, "the strength of our campaign lies in the fact that it is aggressive, while that of the Republicans is defensive." "The Republicans in this State," he said, "have taken the best and strongest man they could find to lead them to defeat, and," he added innocently, "it is only for us to emulate their example by placing our strongest man to the front." New-Jersey, he went on, was regarded as a pivotal State, and the whole party looked to New-Jersey for assurances of victory. He reminded his hearers of the spoils in wait for them if they should succeed, and urged them speedily to bury the Republican Party of the State.

The speech ended, the Secretaries, W. W. Acton, of Salem, and George R. Gray, of Essex, took their places, and upon the call of the roll the counties named their respective representatives on the Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials, Rules, and Resolutions. A ridiculous squabble took place over the usual motion to refer all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate, but the motion was carried, and then, at 1 o'clock, a recess was taken until 2:30.

At the appointed time the hall was again crowded, and the band amused the unterrified host by playing "The Blessing of the Daggers," but it did not appreciate the performance of the selection from the "Huguenots." It was 10 minutes later when Mr. Abbett rapped for order, and an enthusiastic admirer at the back of the stage shouted, "Three cheers for Abbett, the next Governor of New-Jersey," and was immediately smothered in the wings. Rap, rap, went the gavel, as the Chair tried to quell confusion in the galleries, where the Hudson and Essex delegates were endeavoring to eject men who were not delegates from seats which they had impudently occupied and sturdily declined to vacate, until the Chairman told them they "must go; peaceably if they would, but they must leave the seats." The Essex men took off their coats, and a row seemed to be imminent. But the intruders slowly left their stolen places, and the delegates remained in their shirt-sleeves, as the air was oppressively hot. In spite of all his appeals and demands, order was only partly secured at 3 o'clock, when the Committee on Permanent Organization made its report, *continuing Mr. Abbett as Chairman and retaining* the temporary Secretaries. George Thompson, the gigantic lobbyist, who appeared to be the head of the Abbett shouters, again rushed to the front to lead the cheering for Abbett, to spatter everybody in his neighborhood with tobacco juice, and to excite the assembled Bourbons to indulge in cheers for "Hudson's favorite son." Mr. Abbett kindly spared the convention from listening to another speech. The Committee on Credentials and Rules made their reports, and then the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following extraordinary and amusing platform:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati meets our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and ratify the nominations for President and Vice-President made by said convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in this State is in favor of such a tariff as will best protect our home industries.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will in the future, as in the past, so act as to protect the best interests of the laboring man.

Resolved, That we arraign and condemn successive Republican Legislatures, especially the last, for their inconsiderate passage of acts affecting the public treasury, by which, had they not been defeated by the wise action of the Democratic Executive, the continuance of an onerous State tax would have been a necessity, and we approve and commend Gov. McClellan for withholding his approval of such acts.

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the Republican system of management of the State finances by which a loss of more than $50,000 occurred by the defalcation of a Republican State Treasurer, covering a period of several years, and of a further loss of more than $40,000 by the failure of two banks, in which a Republican Treasurer had, in his own discretion, deposited the public funds.

As soon as the resolutions had been read and adopted, the call of the counties was ordered for nominations for Governor. Before the roll began a resolution was offered and adopted directing the State Committee to call the next convention on the basis of one representative for 200 voters, instead of 100 as now. This was adopting the plan of the New-Jersey Republicans. Atlantic County was then called, and a delegate named Andrew Allbright, of Essex. Bergen came next, and Judge W. E. Skinner, with so many preliminary flourishes that he tired out the convention, named A. A. Hardenbergh, of Hudson. The mention of his name provoked mingled cheers and hoots, and when Camden presented Orestes Cleveland, of Hudson; George C. Ludlow, of Middlesex, and Andrew Allbright, of Essex, the confusion was so great that the clerk could scarce hear the responses. Essex named Allbright, and then came Hudson, in the person of Allen F. McDermott, with a long and loud speech for Orestes Cleveland, in which the charges against Cleveland were declared to be prompted by "low-lived slanderers and scurrilous sneaks." Yells of derision and cheers of approval interrupted him, and were continued when he assured the convention that, with Mr. Cleveland as candidate, Hudson would pledge 7,000 majority to the Democrats. Mr. John McInerney made a speech, in which he declared that 36 of the Hudson delegates were for A. A. Hardenbergh, and he kept it up so long that the delegates shouted "Bite it off" and "Music," in the hope of stopping him. Men shouted across the house, paying no regard to the Chairman, possibly not recognizing that they were addressed when the Chair told them that they were to remember that they were gentlemen. Mayor O'Neill named W. W. Shippen, and soon an indignant Hudson man obtained the floor, and begged the convention not to nominate Orestes Cleveland, for the county didn't want him, and wouldn't support him if he was nominated. The abuse of candidates went on, and so incensed an impetuous young Hebrew from Mercer that he howled to the Chairman, "Our business here is the nomination of candidates, not the defamation of candidates already named." Mr. Edward F. McDonald then rose to make a nomination. His candidate, he said, was not loaded with a record of indictment after indictment, and he had never suffered defeat. This shot at Cleveland increased the confusion, and perhaps spoiled the "boom" which Mr. McDonald tried to start with John P. Stockton's name. At all events, the name fell flat, notwithstanding that Mr. McDonald said his man was "as pure as God Almighty ever created the soul of an infant." Mr. McDermott, who had made a long speech, excited great laughter by suggesting, for Mr. McDonald's ear, that "we shouldn't consume too much time in speech-making," and then Mr. McAdoo started a genuine boom. He made a very long speech indeed, closing by insisting that Mr. Leon Abbett should consent to be a candidate. This caused great uproar, and, unfortunately, was the provocation of another insane performance on the stage by Thompson, the obese. Mr. McAdoo overdid his part, and even Thompson begged him in dumb show to desist. Out of a terrible clatter, Mr. Abbett at length made his voice heard, and, after thanking the convention for the great honor done him, declared that he could not be a candidate. It was a rare case of self-sacrifice, for the nomination was within his grasp if he would have signified his consent to take it.

Hunterdon named John T. Bird, whose name excited little or no enthusiasm. When Mr. Patterson, of Middlesex, named George C. Ludlow, an Essex delegate shouted, "No; he voted against the Shoe bill;" and as Mr. Patterson read, in a halting fashion, a rather long speech, the delegates rudely shouted to him to "Shut it off," "Send it up to be read," and "Shoo." When Morris was reached, Mr. H. W. Hunt, a picturesque young man who wears his dark hair over his left eye, went on in a melancholy, sepulchral tone to offer a candidate whose name was known "from the hills of Sussex to the sands of Cape May," who had abilities equal, if not superior, to all the other candidates named, and who was, moreover, "as pure as Caesar's wife." This was so funny that everybody laughed. He meant A. W. Cutler, of Morris. Capt. "Bill" Kelly was allowed to make an absurdly comical speech from the Essex delegation, and then the nominations were declared closed.

It is not often that one has the opportunity to see as much fun in a short time as the convention furnished for the next two hours. The first roll-call brought out 11 candidates. Atlantic started with 16 votes for Allbright, who secured the votes also of part of the Essex delegation, and some from Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Passaic, Sussex, and Union. Orestes Cleveland carried off 84 votes in Hudson, 33 in Burlington, and 34 in Camden. Senator Abbett got 2 votes, and Senator Randolph and Frederick Teese, of Essex, got 1 vote each. On the second ballot, Essex and Hudson made trouble. They were irksome in their pens, and had found out for what purpose the State-house had put them in the galleries. The convention refused to grant Essex liberty to take a recess, and the second ballot proceeded, Cleveland's friends laboring under great excitement, because the vote for Ludlow was 271, while Cleveland had only 216. The Essex men all stood up, and some of them swore. They were evidently disgusted, and would not join in Mr. McDonald's attempt to force Mr. Abbett upon the convention. Abbett was still firm. "No departure from this rule," said he. "You can't nominate by shouting, but only by the call of the counties." He did not say he wouldn't accept the nomination if regularly made, but everybody was too much excited and the confusion among delegates too great to permit of cool thinking. The second ballot put Ludlow and Cleveland both ahead of their first records, but still there was no nomination. John T. Bird had dropped from 133 to 117½; Allbright had gained slightly, and Shippen had lost.

Now all the delegates were standing up, and Mr. Abbett was striding up and down with a palm-leaf fan in one hand and a stick in the other. "Order, order, gentlemen. There is no vote. The roll will again be called." On the third ballot Gloucester broke for Abbett, and Essex, after a long recess, gave 26 votes to Cleveland. At the end of the call the result announced was 419 for Ludlow and 397 for Cleveland. No one heard or cared to hear about the rest. Amid terrible confusion the fourth ballot proceeded. Cheers for Ludlow and Cleveland were given as votes for either of them were cast, and it was a marvel how the clerks got the record. The State-house ring men, Kelsey and Little and Lee, skipped about the stage as delighted as boys at play when it became evident that Ludlow had won. No cheers for Ludlow from Essex, however. Even when the result was announced, and Mr. McDermott, of Hudson, moved to make the nomination unanimous. "No, never," shouted an Essex man; "we'll see him —— first." Then up sprang another man from Essex. "Three cheers for Frederick A. Potts—hip, hip"—and the Essex Democrats gave the cheers with a will. The nomination of Ludlow was declared unanimous, and the work of the convention was about completed. The vote for all the candidates but Randolph and Teese was as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.	Fourth Ballot.
George C. Ludlow	271	316	419	584
Orestes Cleveland	216	226	397	341
John T. Bird	133	117½	81½	54½
Andrew Allbright	164½	171	17	7
John P. Stockton	29½	29½	20½	4
A. W. Cutler	65	55	48	..
A. A. Hardenbergh	72	65	..	..
W. W. Shippen	31	22	2	..
Leon Abbett	2	4	6	1

Whole number of votes, 990.
Necessary to nominate, 496.

BOSS BUTLER'S UNRULY PARTY.

THOMPSON AND THOMPSON HEAD THE BAY STATE TICKET—BUTLER FORCED TO CHANGE HIS PROGRAMME—THE OLD LINE DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED.

For Governor—CHARLES P. THOMPSON, of Gloucester.

For Lieutenant Governor—ALPHA E. THOMPSON, of Woburn.

For Secretary of State—MICHAEL F. DONOHUE, of Somerville.

For Treasurer—FRANCIS J. PARKER, of Newton.

For Auditor—CHARLES R. FIELD, of Greenfield.

For Attorney-General—P. A. COLLINS, of Boston.

For Presidential Electors at Large—JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, of Boston, and JONAS H. FRENCH, of Gloucester.

WORCESTER, Sept. 1.—The delegates to the Democratic Convention here to-day, opposing that portion of the Butler programme which included the nomination of ex-Gov. Gaston for the head of the ticket, proved, after all, too strong, and, securing a ballot, defeated the ex-Governor, nominating ex-Congressman Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, instead. But Butler was the boss, and the substitution of Thompson for Gaston, as he had arranged, was owing, perhaps, quite as much to his management as to the stubbornness and perseverance of the anti-Gaston men on the floor. Hence there is ill-feeling. Hard words are spoken, and the General, though the game is in his hands, has not secured quite the victory he hoped for. Still, the convention was his; the machinery is completely in the control of his followers; the chief Abbot men are pushed to the wall; the nomination was made by his men in the convention, who would have taken him had he allowed them to do so, and Thompson was his second choice, whom he was inclined to take at first when arranging his programme, but dropped for Gaston. When Butler arrived this morning he at once had a conference with his lieutenants. Finding that the difference of opinion among the delegates as to the leading candidate was stronger than he had supposed, and that some of his heartiest supporters were against Gaston, he changed his programme, and agreed not to push a nomination by acclamation, but let a ballot be taken. A strong effort was made by the Abbott men for a fuller representation on the committee to name the State Committee, but this was refused, although it was agreed to let the present temporary committee of half Butler men and half Abbott men, hold over until Jan. 1, then to be succeeded by the new committee, composed of 15 at large, chosen by this convention and representatives from the Senatorial districts, selected at the district conventions, which will be mostly controlled by Butler men. With this amended programme the managers went into the convention.

The first session was tame. Col. French called the meeting to order, as prearranged; Major McCafferty, of Worcester, was made temporary Chairman, and promptly appointed the more important committees, and Gen. Collins was made the permanent Chairman. Butler appeared in the convention just as the temporary Chairman was about to take command. He marched along one of the side aisles bowing in response to the cheers of the delegates as he passed straight up to the platform, and there, in the very centre of the group of old line leaders, with Charles Levi Woodbury on one side and Col. Walker, of the Boston Police Commission, on the other, took his seat. There was apparently no lack of warmth in his greeting from his long estranged brethren, and quite at home he settled back and gave his attention to the speech of Gen. Collins, which soon followed, applauding it with the rest at several points, though it was of the high seasoned sort, arraigning the Republican Party in the usual Democratic way and raising the familiar cry of fraud. From the moment Butler took his conspicuous seat, to the ending of the convention, he lost no opportunity to show his desire for full fellowship once more with the old organization he deserted 20 years ago and has so bitterly fought since. It was a sublime spectacle, but there were many old stagers who couldn't stand it, and one to another they bitterly bewailed the condition of things that made it possible.

As soon as the preliminaries were over business proceeded with promptitude. The committees having been appointed, ex-Congressman Tarbox, of Lawrence, a Butler man, rose and proposed the resolution agreed upon in the morning conference, providing that the present temporary State Committee hold over until the 1st of January, and after the expression of some opposition, which was choked off as quickly as possible, another delegate to whom had been assigned that duty moved the appointment of the committee to nominate the 15 at large to go into the new State Committee for 1881, as agreed. That committee, as arranged last night, of 10 Butler men to 2 Abbott men, was appointed, and after the Credentials Committee had reported 1,245 delegates present and no contesting delegations, the convention took the usual recess.

During the recess there was a further amendment of the Butler programme. It was arranged that Butler should not nominate Gaston, but should simply withdraw himself at the proper moment, and that Gaston should be presented by Mr. Haggerty, of Lowell, one of Butler's lieutenants, after a call for a ballot, when the General should immediately rise and second the motion. The convention came in on time, and after the reading of the list of Vice-Presidents for the convention, which included Butler's name, the motion for a ballot for candidate for Governor was made, and Mr. Haggerty followed with his little speech, presenting the name of Gaston. Then there was a sudden break in the harmony of the proceedings. Several delegates sprang to their feet, and one in the body of the hall—Mr. Allen, of Holyoke—getting the floor, launched into a sharp attack on Gaston, overhauling his record as Governor and denouncing him for ignoring the demands of his party for the abolition of the State Constabulary and for economy, in that he recommended the establishment of a State detective force, and signed a bill by which $1,000,000 were expended on the Hoosac Tunnel. He then proceeded to upbraid the ex-Governor further for insulting the Irish in refusing to review a St. Patrick's Day procession. He was sharply called to order, several delegates objecting to further talk of this alarming nature. Tarbox renewed the motion to proceed to a ballot, and the Holyoke man insisted on free speech in a Democratic convention. A motion was made and lost to table Tarbox's motion, and the latter motion was quickly put and declared carried, and several delegates who attempted to speak or make motions were ruled out of order. The ballot having been ordered, Mr. Brady, of Attleborough, got in a word, which brought the house to sudden attention. He moved, as an amendment to Tarbox's already carried motion, that the convention nominate Gen. Butler for Governor by acclamation. This was received with applause and cheers, and threw the convention instantly into confusion. The Chair was equal to the emergency, getting attention long enough to explain that the Tarbox motion which had been carried must first be reconsidered. The Holyoke men promptly shouted a motion to reconsider. This was Butler's time to act, and he came to the front. His reception was not as enthusiastic as was expected.

Gen. Collins having presented him with a few warm words of welcome, he proceeded to make his speech of withdrawal. It was not long. A fair and free ballot, he said, was the pledge of Democracy to the country, and for that reason he must object to a nomination by acclamation. Then there were other considerations. "When I say a thing I mean it," he continued, "and when I mean a thing I say it. I have declared that under no consideration would I be a subject for an active office under the incoming Administration, for reasons which I have deemed sufficient. This is my position before the country: First—I have come out from the Republican Party. I have stated my reasons for it. If these reasons would have any weight with the public they should have been the result of careful thought and not a bid for office. Second—If I did stand as a candidate men would talk about my changing ideas, and the result would be injurious to the united party. Let me fight one year in the ranks, or three, four, or five years if necessary, and when I think I am better in command than in the ranks, I will let the Democracy know, and that will be soon enough. One other reason I will state to you. For a year or two I have sought, by aid of the Democratic Party, to reform abuses in the State. A portion of the Democrats, for honest reasons, have opposed this use of the Democratic Party, but I trust they have done so with no considerable amount of bitterness. I have learned that it is impossible to accomplish the work in view without a united Democracy until the party principles of Jefferson and Hancock present a solid front to the opposition. There were some feelings in those contests. They have passed away from my mind, and I hope that they will pass away from others. I will never do anything which can bring them up again. You have many good men. Select one to go with the name of Hancock. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindly welcome, and you, Mr. President, for the warm words in which you introduced me. I shall not be your candidate."

More discussion on the candidates followed, one delegate presenting the name of Thompson, but the condition of the business was such that the Chairman was enabled to stifle extended debate. The persistent Holyoke man, who said his candidate was Thompson or Butler, got in one or two more thrusts at Gaston, and the threatening remark that Holyoke at least would have no more of that man. He also observed, with a good deal of feeling, that he didn't think it was Democratic to shut off free speech, even though it trod on the corns of a few fashionable gentlemen.

The previous question brought the ballot. Just before this was taken, the Committee on Members at Large of the State Committee reported. The list included only three, possibly four, Abbott men. The ballot was taken in a most Democratic fashion. The committee passed along the aisles and collected the ballots in a free and easy style in their hats. Pending the counting, a committee was appointed to nominate the remainder of the State ticket. The ballot for Governor, as declared, stood 448 for William Gaston and 536 for Charles P. Thompson, and Thompson was declared the candidate.

While the committee on the remainder of the ticket was out, calls were made for Butler. He at length came forward, and made a second and more elaborate speech, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: "Only the sick need a physician, and you are well." One of the claims of the Republican organs is the record of their party. They have done much, but they have done things which they ought not to have done, and left undone many things which they ought to have done. Let us look at the record of the Democratic Party. Coming out from the Federalism of Alexander Hamilton, and which gave us the immense tract known as Louisiana—what has the Republican Party to offset that? Alaska, [laughter and applause,] a Government best carried on by a revenue company. The next great conquest by the Democratic Party was not by the sword. In 1847-8 James K. Polk's Administration gave us California and the Golden Gate. What has the Republican Party to show us to beat that? One of the oldest Democrats wished to carry out the Democratic principles, and wished to give us the beautiful islands of San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, and which will surely come to us. He proposed to give us San Domingo, but their party refused to do it. These islands will surely come to us sooner or later, and now poor Cuba groans and bends under the yoke. What else do we find? We find it made possible for our commerce to extend all over the world, rivaling all nations. This was built up under Democratic rule, for, with the exception of a few years when, for our sins, God sent us other rulers, the Democratic Party governed the country. More than this. Republican statesmanship has taken our fishermen out of the Northern seas and has left the Canadian fishermen superior to ours, and Republican diplomacy has further paid to Great Britain $5,500,000 for the privilege of being driven from the Northern fishing grounds. I am told that the Republican Party has emancipated the slaves; and if it be so, it was a great and noble act, but I deny the fact. The war freed the slaves, the Republican Party having declared time and again that the war was not for that purpose. The emancipation of the slaves was a result of the war, which was fought more by Democrats than by Republicans. The first blow struck was by a Democrat. [Immense applause.] I am told that the Republican Party is the party of economy. How was it during the Administration of Jackson, who divided millions among the States. They say extravagance has resulted from the war, but the debt need not have been what it is had the financial policy of the Republicans been what it should have been. The Republican Party has hardly maintained its majority, 21 years, and the country is safer in the hands of the laborer. The great body of both parties are honest and patriotic, but during the war the capitalists became allied with the Republicans. I have no objections against capitalists, but I don't want them to rule the country. There is nothing bigger than half a million dollars except a million. United, North and South, no country on earth can stand against us. We are not going to fight against anybody on earth, because there is no one who is going to fight against us. We never got a foot of territory by war. We bought Louisiana, California, and San Domingo and Cuba could easily have been brought into our fold. We missed these opportunities for want of courageous statesmanship against invested wealth. The men who gave us the Declaration of Independence could scarcely have paid their board bills. They came into the movement one after another, and fought against the clergy, fashion, and practically all the wealth of the country. Nothing ever progresses that is cowed by the timidity of conservatism, and, if I understand it aright, the Democratic Party is anything but conservative. Thus I have stated, without preparation, the record of one party and the other, and what they are capable of doing, and I ask the young men and the old to join the progressive Democracy. [Applause.]

The committee, on completing the ticket, reported the following names: For Lieutenant-Governor—Jarvis N. Dunham, of Pittsfield; Secretary of State—Michael F. Donohue, of Boston; Treasurer—Francis J. Parker, of Newton; Auditor—Charles R. Field, of Greenfield; Attorney-General—Gen. P. A. Collins, of Boston; Presidential Electors at Large—Judge Abbott, of Boston, and Col. Jonas H. French, of Gloucester. It being stated that Mr. Dunham would not stand, the committee retired, and returned soon after with the name of Alpha E. Thompson, of Woburn, for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of it. Nobody seemed to know who this second Thompson was, but struck with the ticket of Thompson and Thompson, the new name was promptly accepted.

The movement to nominate Prof. Perry, of Williams, for Lieutenant-Governor was abandoned when it was understood from the Professor himself that he would on no condition stand.

The Platform Committee then reported as follows:

I.—We, the delegates of the united Democracy of Massachusetts, now met in State convention at Worcester, heartily indorse the declaration of principles and policy adopted by the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati in June last as a correct statement of Democratic faith and doctrine, as applied to the present condition of our public affairs, and we also indorse with complete satisfaction the distinguished candidates then and there nominated for the highest offices in the Republic. We maintain that the Republican Party, so called, is sectional, and not national; that its persistent fanning of the embers of sectional strife weakens the sentiment of union, and retards the prosperity of the country; that the people are longing for one country in reality as well as in name, no longer separated into North and South; and we condemn the utter abandonment in the present canvass, on the part of the Republican Presidential nominee and his party, of the sentiment and words of the former, namely: "The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support." We believe that the election of the eminent and patriotic men, the candidates of our party, by the support of the people of all parts of the country, would be the end of sectional contention, and the complete reconcilement of our countrymen to the Union of our common ancestry.

II.—We believe there are too many commissions *in this State and too little Executive and Legislative control over them, too many sumptuary laws*, too much special legislation, too many officials, to much Legislative effort to restrict liberty and invent new crimes and misdemeanors, too many obsolete laws kept on the statute books, and we arraign the Republican Party in all its cliques that its legislation in this State is adverse to the progressive spirit of civil liberty, tends to the degradation of the citizen and to the creation of official aristocracy, with long tenures in office and without responsibility to the people.

III.—We believe in manhood suffrage, and we demand the removal of the unreasonable restrictions now upon it in this Commonwealth. The municipal and district courts of the State should be permitted to exercise jurisdiction, as Congress intended and provided, over the naturalization of voters. We enter anew our protest against laws which render the right of a man to vote dependent upon the payment of a paltry tax, which is oftener paid by other parties than by the person taxed. The system is undemocratic and demoralizing, tends to loss of self-respect in the person taxed and to a false expression of the unbiased will of the voter, and is a fruitful source of corruption and fraud; and we demand that all laws for the registration of voters and the conduct of elections should, in the language of Chief-Justice Shaw, "secure and facilitate the exercise of the right of suffrage in a prompt, orderly, and convenient manner, and not, under the pretense and color of regulating, subvert or injuriously restrain the right itself."

IV.—The inefficient way in which the State Administration has executed the laws regulating the hours of labor for employes merits our condemnation, and we demand the execution of these laws, and of other laws for the protection of the lives and health of operatives.

V.—The Republican Party of this State has at two successive elections deceived the people by promises of a radical reform in the basis and methods of taxation, and we call upon the people to demand of their legislators a just and equal system of taxation.

VI.—We congratulate the Democratic Party of the Commonwealth upon the honorable settlement of differences recently existing within it, which has brought harmony to its counsels and unity to its action, and we ask from the people their cordial and united support for the nominees of this convention.

The convention had thinned out by this time, but one member strove to amend the platform by adding to it a resolution opposed to biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature. This was, with little debate, voted down, and the convention adjourned.

The business over, and the delegates mingling freely before the return trains left, a good deal of plain talk was indulged in. There is abundant evidence to show that the union of the two wings of the party is a sham union. There is bitterness between the leaders and there is disgust in the ranks. The older members of the party, Democrats with long memories, who have been through many a losing battle, but have stuck to their colors, do not at all relish Butler, and do not hesitate to say so, and some who never breathed the word before but to condemn it talk openly of bolting from the party so long as he is the boss. The nomination of Thompson is quite acceptable to Butler's right-hand man, French, as it gives him a chance for the Democratic nomination in the Sixth District, which Thompson would have had. Gaston himself has not been aware of the use of his name, he being abroad, and his friends are bitter toward Butler for allowing it to go to a ballot and suffer defeat.

A DEAR OLD FRIEND.

HALIFAX, Sept. 1.—A monstrous sea serpent, measuring from 70 to 100 feet in length, with a body as big around as a barrel, and head about the size of a cask, was seen off Mevigoinish coast by a boat's crew out on a mackerel-fishing excursion. The men were about 100 yards from the serpent and saw it plainly as it moved along and made waves like a steamer. Thirty feet of its tail was exposed when it dove.

AN ELECTOR'S ELIGIBILITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—On account of a doubt arising respecting the eligibility of Claus Spreckels to be Presidential Elector, because of his having received a decoration of honor from the King of the Sandwich Islands, Spreckels has withdrawn from the candidacy. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

REMEMBERING GEN. GEARY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The statue of ex-Gov. John W. Geary, authorized by an act of the Legislature, was erected over the grave of the deceased Governor to-day in Mount Kalmia Cemetery.

LONG BRANCH HOTELS CLOSING.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—The season here was unexpectedly closed to-day by the closing of the Mansion House, the Atlantic, Central, and Howard Hotels. The United States, Lanch's, Brighton, and Howland Hotels will close on Saturday. All the hotel-keepers say that the season, notwithstanding the abrupt way in which it closed, was the most successful ever known here.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two alarms were sent out at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning for a fire which was discovered in David Robintzk's china ware manufactory, a one-story wooden shed 200 feet long, at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and Robbins-avenue, Morrisania. The premises were gutted, and the owner and occupant estimates his loss at about $45,000. He is insured in various companies for $23,000.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the hoisting works of the Quinn Mine, at Silver City, took fire Tuesday night, and an explosion of giant powder destroyed the works. Watchman Victory Laundry was killed.

At a late hour Tuesday night the lumber-yard and planing mill of the Snowden Brothers, near Crown Point, N. J., was destroyed by supposed incendiary fire. The loss exceeds $6,000; insurance, $4,000.

GENERAL CAMPAIGN WORK

GOV. ST. JOHN RENOMINATED IN KANSAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—ST. JOHN WINS THE PRIZE ON THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

TOPEKA, Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention met at 10 A. M. to-day, and organized by electing Senator Morrill as temporary Chairman by a vote of 196 to 100 for Judge W. P. Campbell, of Wichita. This was first blood for St. John and the prohibition amendment. After the appointment of the committees an adjournment was had to 2 P. M., at which time the convention came together again. The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, a recess was taken to 4:30 P. M. At that time the convention met, and the Credentials Committee not being ready to report an hour was spent in speech-making, singing, &c., when a recess to 7:30 was taken.

Senator Plumb is here, watching matters. The State Senators to be elected this Fall hold over to compose the Senate two years hence, which elects a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Plumb. It is supposed that Gov. St. John, if he is renominated, will be a Senatorial candidate, using the prohibition amendment as a lever. This makes it to the interest of Plumb to defeat St. John's nomination, and he is here for that purpose. His enemies say that Haskell, the member of Congress from the Second District, who has been renominated, is also here. He lacked 4,000 votes of a majority over the two opposing candidates two years ago. This year there is as yet only one candidate against him, a Greenbacker, L. N. Green. It is said if St. John is nominated for Governor, the Democrats will make a nomination in that district, and the Greenbackers will withdraw their candidate for Governor and support the Democratic candidate. In other words, the Democrats and Greenbackers will fuse, as in Maine, on the State and Congressional ticket and Presidential Electors. These speculations make Mr. Haskell very nervous, and he is watching the proceedings very closely. It is conceded that the average Republican majority in the State is 30,000, but St. John, two years ago, had only 9,000 majority over all, and many think he will have a smaller one this year if he is elected.

At 9 P. M. the Committee on Credentials made a report, which was adopted. St. John *was nominated on the first ballot, receiving* 220 votes to 108 scattering.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Chicago platform and candidates, condemning the solid South secured by intimidation and fraud at the polls by Democrats, and congratulating the country upon the prosperity following resumption.

Five ballots for Lieutenant-Governor were taken, without a choice. D. M. Valentine was renominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by acclamation, and the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CONTEST IN GEORGIA.

STEPHENS RENOMINATED TO CONGRESS—MR. AKERMAN'S ADVICE TO THE COLORED VOTERS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—The Democrats in this Congressional district to-day healed all breaches by renominating Alexander H. Stephens unanimously by acclimation. Some opposition on account of that gentleman's indorsement of Simmons's census enumerator and opposition to the appropriation riders melted away. Mr. Stephens's course was unanimously indorsed. The Republican District Convention to-day in session here, made no nomination, but would not indorse Stephens, even with Jeffersonian principles. The Augusta delegations to the Republican State Convention to meet in Atlanta, Sept. 7, oppose making any nomination for Governor, preferring to force advantageous terms from either side.

The Hon. Amos T. Akerman, ex-United States Attorney of Georgia, spoke to the Republicans of this city to-night. He is prominently mentioned as a nominee for Governor, but says he cannot run now in the present condition of parties in Georgia. He told the colored men to be careful how they voted for either Democratic candidate for Governor, Colquitt or ex-Senator Norwood. Neither had been a friend to the colored man in the past, no matter how much they protested now in his favor. It was the case of the frying-pan and the fire. He preferred neither. He made an able appeal for Gen. Garfield and the national cause. He said the Democratic Party was based on antagonism to colored men, and the Republican Party could not go down until race prejudice ceased to be and opposition to the constitutional amendments disappeared. He said the Democrats were the party of State rights, the Republican Party of Union Republicanism. Mr. Akerman was fair and forcible in his presentation of principles, and was listened to by a crowd of whites and blacks. There was no disturbance and few interruptions. He is one of the ablest Southern Republicans, and if he runs for Governor the election will be thrown into the next Legislature.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 1.—The general feeling among the delegates to the Republican State Convention to-night is to nominate a State ticket, provided unobjectionable Republicans can be found who are willing to run for offices. If this is found impossible the convention will merely frame an Electoral ticket and request the Republicans to concentrate their strength upon it and the election of Congressmen. At a caucus held this evening, which was attended by at least two-thirds of the delegates, it was agreed to leave the matter to a committee to be appointed after the convention assembles to-morrow. Mr. Winsmith, of Spartanburg, seems to be the choice for Governor. Ex-Congressman Wallace will probably head the Electoral ticket. The colored delegates express a willingness to nominate an entire white ticket, to show the falsity of the Democratic claims that they desire supremacy. The intention seems to be to-night to retire every one tainted with the frauds and irregularities of the past and to nominate none but men of unassailable character.

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

OMAHA, Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention of Nebraska organized at Lincoln this afternoon by electing Charles A. Holmes temporary Chairman, and A. E. Cady and W. E. Gibson Secretaries. Mr. Holmes addressed the convention at some length, and eulogized the high public and private character of Gen. Garfield and his superiority in statesmanship. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and it approved the list of delegates, except those from Nance County, in which there was a contest. The convention admitted both delegates. The temporary organization was made permanent. A committee of 15 on resolutions was appointed, and the convention adjourned to 8 o'clock this evening.

At the evening session of the convention at Lincoln the nominations were taken up, every one being made by acclamation. G. W. Collins, J. M. Thurston, and James Laird were nominated for Electors; the Hon. E. K. Valentine, the present Congressman, was renominated, and Col. Majors was nominated for contingent Congressman. A resolution to nominate a United States Senator was tabled.

Gov. Vance, Lieut.-Gov. Carnes, Secretary of State S. J. Alexander, Treasurer G. M. Bartlett, and Attorney-General O. J. Dilworth were all renominated.

PLAINFIELD'S HEARTY WORK.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 1.—At no time since the war have the Republicans of this place been so fully aroused as now. Four campaign clubs have been organized with a membership of about 400; these include one club of colored men with 102 members. There is also a club of Boys in Blue not yet voters. Two handsome Garfield and Arthur banners have been raised in Front-street. A wigwam capable of seating over 1,000 people has been erected. Meetings are held weekly, at which much enthusiasm is manifested. Many Democrats have announced their intention of acting with the Republicans, and some of the local leaders of the Democratic Party betray little interest in their cause. The working men are paying much attention to the tariff question, and this will result beneficially to the Republicans. A majority of 300 or 400 in a voting population of 1,500 is confidently predicted. To-morrow night the Republicans will dedicate their new wigwam and hold a grand ratification meeting. The Republican candidate for Governor, the Hon. F. A. Potts, and Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City, will be present and speak. The E. L. Morris Guard of 150 members, nearly all veterans, will make its first parade in its new uniform. Visiting clubs will be present from Elizabeth, Rahway, and Westfield.

NEW-JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Prohibition Reform Party met at Temperance Hall here to-day. Seven counties were represented by about 20 delegates. H. B. Davison was chosen temporary and afterward permanent Chairman. A Vice-President was appointed from each Congressional district. The platform of principles declares the traffic in intoxicating drink the cause of all the stagnation in business and distress among the people; that as both the great political parties of the day have sustained, fostered, and protected the rum traffic, a separate organization has become necessary, and that they will vote for no man who is not pledged to the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic; support is pledged to Neal Dow for President of the United States, and Thompson for Vice-President; that the most effective mode of adjusting our national sectional differences is by the prompt destruction of the license system. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—S. C. RANSOM, of Hudson.

For Electors at Large—Rudolpho S. Bingham and T. Edgar Hunt.

For District Electors—First, Joseph K. Morgan; Second, William J. Kelly; Third, James R. Petrine; Fourth, John F. Leigh; Fifth, William W. H. Bartram; Sixth, William Miller; Seventh, Frank M. Huntington.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The Working Men of the Second District have nominated J. R. Glascock for Congress.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—At Salem, Mass., to-day, the Greenbackers of the Sixth District nominated E. Moody Boynton, of Newburyport, for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Andrew G. Chapman, of Charles County, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of the Fifth District.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—J. S. Collins, of Brunswick, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Hon. Cyrus D. Prescott, of Rome, was renominated for Congress by acclamation at the Oneida County Republican Convention in Rome to-day. William S. Sutton, of Utica, was nominated for County Judge, and William A. Matteson, of Utica, for District Attorney.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—The Democrats of the Third Congressional District nominated to-day James W. Sheldon, of Albion, as their candidate, and those of the Fourth District nominated J. W. Powers, of Kalamazoo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—John H. Evins, Democrat, was renominated to-day for Congress from the Fourth District.

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Sept. 1.—The Republicans of the Third Alabama District, in convention here to-day, unanimously nominated A. A. Mabson for Congress.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1.—At the Republican State Convention, to-day, E. K. Valentine was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 1.—Gen. Phil Cook, (Democrat,) was unanimously nominated by acclamation at Hawkinsville, to-day, to represent the Third District in the next Congress.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—After 124 ballots S. S. Farwell was nominated for Congress by the Republicans, at Davenport, Iowa.

The *Tribune's* special from Joliet, Ill., reports the nomination of Daniel Evans for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventh District.

REPUBLICANS IN SOUTH ORANGE.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Republican Campaign Club of South Orange opened the campaign in this town to-night, with a rousing and most enthusiastic meeting which was attended by a large audience of both Republicans and Democrats. Speeches were made by Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City; Gen. Henry D. Tyler, of New-York; Lucien Knapp, of Brooklyn, and the veteran Republican, Rowland Johnson, of Orange. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the speeches were greeted with continuous and constant applause, the entire audience rising on several occasions and interrupting the addresses with round after round of cheers. The Republicans of this part of the State are thoroughly in earnest, and have purchased and filled up a large tent for the uses of the campaign. The Democratic free trade plank has secured many converts to the Republican ranks from the more intelligent among Democratic mechanics and laboring men.

TEMPERANCE MEN IN MAINE.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Sept. 1.—The mass temperance convention assembled here to-day, and was presided over by ex-Gov. Merrill, who, in his opening remarks, severely criticised the temperance political movement of Joshua Nye and his followers. Several addresses were made by members of the convention, all opposing the temperance movement as a separate political organization, and arguing that the prohibitory laws are and will be enforced by Gov. Davis. The speakers earnestly advocated the temperance laws, but denounced the action of Joshua Nye as likely to work disastrously to State interests.

LONG ISLAND BANNER RAISING.

PEARSALLS, Long Island, Sept. 1.—The Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of Pearsalls held a ratification meeting to-night attended by a large number of the citizens of the village and its vicinity. C. L. Sherman, the President, was the Chairman. The principal speaker was James C. Lehmair, of New-York. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. W. Chandler, also of New-York, and Col. Stedman, of Brooklyn. After the meeting a banner raising took place amid great enthusiasm and display of fire-works.

JERSEY COAST REPUBLICANS.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Republicans of Seabright will hold a grand ratification meeting on Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, at which time a large banner will be thrown to the breeze amid the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. F. A. Potts, candidate for Governor, the Hon. T. N. McCarter, Judge W. T. Hoffman, of Jersey City, and the Hon. John Y. Foster. The campaign club here has now nearly 100 members.

PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS AROUSED.

JERMYN, Penn., Sept. 1.—A Garfield and Arthur club was organized here on Aug. 24, and to-day it has a membership of 136, and more voters will join it. As the town has only about 200 voters, this may be considered a good showing. At Winton, a small station near here, there were six Republican voters in 1876. Now the place has a Garfield club with 69 members.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Henry Binninger, of Dexter, was to-day nominated for member of Assembly, from the Second District of Jefferson County, by the Republicans.

THE VOTERS OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The complete official list shows the number of registered voters in Boston to be 35,231.

FEUDS OF EUROPE AND ASIA

THE BRITISH RELIEF COLUMN REACHES KANDAHAR.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED ON AYOOB KHAN—AN ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE WITH GEN. ROBERTS—DISSENSIONS IN THE AFGHAN RANKS.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.—It is officially announced that Gen. Roberts reached Kandahar yesterday and is expected to attack Ayoob Khan to-day. Ayoob has made overtures to Gen. Roberts. Gen. Phayre is nearing Takt-i-pul.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch dated Quettah to-day says: "Gen. Roberts entered Kandahar yesterday. Ayoob Khan has attempted to open negotiations with him. All the leaders of the Ghazni faction are said to have joined Ayoob Khan. Gen. Phayre marched yesterday with his whole force, as he expects a battle at Takt-i-pul. Ayoob Khan's Heratti, Kohistani, and Kizilbashi troops are said to be desirous of deserting him since learning of the recognition of Abdurrahman Khan as Ameer at Kabul, but they are sworn on the Koran to fight."

A special dispatch from Camp Robat, 20 miles from Kandahar, under date of Saturday last, says: "Gen. Gough, with two cavalry regiments, arrived here on Friday, after marching 34 miles, and opened heliographic communication with Kandahar. Gen. Roberts arrived with a regiment of his force on Saturday. Ayoob Khan is entrenched at Mazra, in the Argandab Valley. His line of retreat is secured by a ford over the river at Khagraz. Col. St. John reached Camp Robat with a small escort on Saturday. Gen. Primrose heliographs that Moosa Khan and other Kabul refugees had reached the camp of Ayoob Khan. The Ghazis are rejoining him, and swear to fight the British. Ayoob Khan himself wrote Col. St. John to-day, desiring to come to terms. We halt here, preparing to attack Ayoob Khan."

A later dispatch from Camp Robat, dated Aug. 29, says: "A letter has just been received from Gen. Phayre, which says that he cannot arrive here for a week or 10 days yet. We move to Momund to-morrow. Gen. Roberts will begin the attack with four brigades within the next three days."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Chaman, dated Wednesday, says: "The messenger who brought the news of Gen. Roberts's arrival at Camp Robat says the General was then suffering from fever. Ayoob Khan, in his letter expressing regret for the invasion of the Kandahar district, asks leave to advance unmolested. It is supposed he meant to ask leave to retreat, but possibly his request is to be allowed to move toward Kabul. Gen. Phayre will probably reach Kandahar on the 4th inst. A new route has been discovered via Shapassund, on which supplies are obtainable."

THE COERCION OF THE PORTE.

TURKEY TRYING TO AVERT THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION—THE VESSELS OF THE POWERS PREPARING TO CONCENTRATE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—Abeddin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has proposed to the Ambassadors certain modifications of the projected frontier, near Dulcigno, which he says would be mutually advantageous. The Porte hopes by prompt measures to satisfy all parties and obviate the naval demonstration.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—According to a dispatch published here, the Albanian leaders yesterday telegraphed the Sultan assuring him of their loyalty and declaring their determination to defend the integrity of their territory to the last extremity.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Vienna dispatch says: "It is still hoped that Dulcigno will be surrendered in a few days. The powers will not insist on the cession of Gruda or Dintschi. The Prince of Montenegro demands heavy indemnity for damages done by the Albanian League."

A dispatch, dated Salonica Aug. 31, says: "At Uskub on Sunday several Bulgarian bands entered Turkish territory from points near the junction of the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers. The Turks are establishing a military cordon around the threatened district."

RAGUSA, Sept. 1.—Fourteen hundred more Turkish regulars have arrived at Scutari. Riza Pasha has received stringent orders from the Porte, in accordance with which he is preparing to surrender the ceded territory. The Albanian League has sent more volunteers to Dulcigno.

BRINDISI, Sept. 1.—The German corvette Victoria has arrived here to await orders.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says: "It is asserted that the powers only agreed to a naval demonstration as a method of moral persuasion, and that they do not intend to land troops or employ any other form of coercion. It is said England and Russia have instructed their commanders to endeavor to treat with the Albanian chiefs. Austria, however, objects to this course. The Porte has vainly endeavored to gain Austria's good offices on the Greek question."

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Russian frigate Admiral leaves Cronstadt on Sunday for the Mediterranean to participate in the naval demonstration.

A dispatch from Paris says: "The French men-of-war Friedland, Suffren, and Hirondelle, which are to join the European fleet, are expected to take in coal and provisions at Toulon to-day, (Wednesday.")

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "I hear on good authority that Baron Von Haymerle, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe on the 4th inst. It would be useless to dwell on the significance of this visit, more especially in the present phase of the Eastern question. I have been assured that the Turkish troops are indisposed to fire on the Albanians. It is considered in diplomatic circles here that united action of the powers in favor of Montenegro cannot be long delayed. Two Italian men-of-war have arrived at Ragusa. All merchant vessels have left Dulcigno."

A dispatch from Vienna says: "When Baron von Haymerle left here for sea bathing at Norderney he had no intention of meeting Prince Bismarck. The visit is certainly caused by the threatening political prospect. France is now disposed to participate in the naval demonstration on condition that the French ships be not under absolute command of Admiral Seymour, the French Government having no intention of going beyond mere demonstration."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 1.—Sir Bartle Frere has had an interview with several of the Basuto chiefs, and a meeting of the head men has been convened, at which Sir Bartle will be present.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The *Novosti* states that at a recent council of the Minister of War, Director of the Foreign Office, Director of the Asiatic Department, M. Bustzow, the Ambassador to China, and others, it was decided in principle that it would be possible to surrender Kuldja, with the exception of a district containing 2,500 Russian colonists. It was resolved that the principal questions must be decided in St. Petersburg, M. Bustzow being only charged with the details and ratification of the results.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The anniversary of the battle of Sedan will be generally celebrated to-morrow. The Emperor has issued a proclamation to the soldiers of the German Army. It recalls the events of 10 years ago the great deeds of the Army and the victory of Sedan; and it expresses profound thanks and the warmest acknowledgments to the Army, and hopes it may continue to fulfill all calls of duty and honor, maintain the strictest discipline, and never relax in diligently training for war, "Then in future times of difficulty, from which, may God long preserve us, the Army will still be the steadfast guardian of the Fatherland."

A Cabinet meeting appoints the 15th of October as the date for the ceremonies of the consecration and opening of the recently completed Cologne Cathedral. The Emperor William and his family and other royal persons will be present.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The papers speak favorably of Mr. Florence's performance in "The Mighty Dollar" at the Gaiety Theatre last night.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from [illegible] announces official intelligence that the Port of Tusan in the Corea has been opened to Italian commerce.

GENEVA, Sept. 1.—A diligence was capsized on Monday near Schuls, in Engadine. An American was killed and four other tourists were badly hurt.

OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH REGISTRATION BILL REJECTED BY THE LORDS—THE HOME RULERS IN THE LOWER HOUSE OBJECTING.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The House of Lords this evening negatived the second reading of the bill for the registration of voters in Ireland by a vote of 48 to 30.

In consequence of this action the Irish members of the House of Commons will resist the second reading of the Appropriation bill, which was fixed for to-day. Mr. Parnell will insist that the essential clauses of the Registration bill shall be tacked to the Appropriation bill.

LATER.—To Mr. Parnell's proposition, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that he was willing to make the Registration bill a Government measure next year; that he cannot adopt Mr. Parnell's suggestion, which could only be resorted to in extreme cases. Mr. Parnell, therefore, objected to the second reading of the Appropriation bill, which objection, according to the forms of procedure, postpones the bill until to-morrow, thus adding a day to the session.

In the House of Commons last night, the bill to permit the burial of Dissenters in all churchyards and cemeteries, without the Church of England service, passed its third reading.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of Home Rulers last night, Mr. Parnell presiding, it was resolved to issue a whip asking the Irish members of Parliament to return to their places and support a request to the Government to tack the chief clause of the Registration bill to the Appropriation bill. A resolution was proposed that the Government be also asked to do the same with the main clauses of the Compensation bill and the Limitation of Costs bill. Consideration of this resolution was postponed until to-day.

RELIGION AND POLITICS IN FRANCE

THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS—PREMIER DE FREYCINET LOSING FAVOR.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Police found the Jesuit schools in Paris, Lille, Toulouse, Montpellier, and elsewhere, evacuated except by civil representatives. At Poitiers, however, they found six Jesuits, three of whom claimed to be proprietors. The other three, offering no such claim, were ejected, causing a slight demonstration by the crowd outside.

The Superior of the Alsatian Jesuits in the Rue Lafayette has been informed that the Government has consented to consider him a regular priest, and the other Jesuits his curates.

The *Liberté* reports that the letter to take the place of an application for authorization is merely a draft of a proposition settled between the Vatican and the religious communities. The Government has not yet had occasion to come to any decision in the matter. The *Temps* says all the superiors of congregations signed the letter, which will be officially handed to M. de Freycinet as soon as he returns to Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Paris dispatch says: "The form of the letter which is to take the place of a demand for authorization from religious schools affected by the March decrees was agreed upon by the Archbishops of Paris and Rouen and the Papal Nuncio."

Another Paris dispatch says: "Premier de Freycinet is losing ground rapidly. His silence under attacks and his protracted absence increase the dissatisfaction. Unless he publicly expresses his determination to dissolve all the non-authorized congregations his reign will soon end. There is no doubt that for the present M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has forsaken him."

GERMAN GARDENERS MAKE MERRY

AUTUMN'S FIRST DAY A DAY OF FESTIVAL FOR VEGETABLE-GROWERS.

It is generally believed that the gardeners who raise vegetables for the markets on small patches of ground at the upper end of Manhattan Island have suffered during the year from hard times. Passengers on the West Side elevated railroad, seeing them busily at work, hoeing, raking, and engaged on their knees in nursing their products, wonder how they make a living out of so little ground, and are inclined to pity them. The up-town gardeners are principally Germans, and are in the main industrious and intelligent people. They miss few chances to make money, are economical and saving, and lose but little time, being almost always at work. In the Winter the people of the City are often forced to depend upon them to a large extent for fresh green vegetables, which these gardeners raise under glass. Once a year they have a festival. Then all work is suspended. The festival is held in September. Yesterday it was advertised in the bills as a "Sommernacht's fest," and took place at Wendel's Elm Park, in Ninety-second-street.

The festivities at the Park formed only a portion of the day's enjoyment. First, there was a parade of the "Up-town Gardeners' Horse Troop" through the principal thoroughfares of Harlem, and residents of that district who had not gone down town to work were on the watch for the expected annual display. The gardeners had naturally been greatly interested in the event for some time, and were up bright and early, showing uncommon interest in the slightest observations that fell from the weather prophets. Mr. E. Bucholz, a gardener on Eighth-avenue, who had a great deal of responsibility on his shoulders as one of the Committee of Arrangements and as an aide-de-camp to Capt. Heindel, of the Horse Troop, it is popularly believed, did not get more than 40 winks of sleep during the entire night. He aroused the leading barber of Manhattanville, it is said, somewhere about 5 o'clock in the morning, and after getting a clean shave felt ready for the business of the day. The barber was kept busy for several hours afterward in improving the appearance of other gardeners in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, the good women at home were preparing the children for their part in the display.

About 10 o'clock the interesting procession formed in St. Nicholas-avenue and marched thence to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. It was headed by a mounted brass band, the members of the band being dressed in military uniform, with Prussian helmets on their heads. Following came the "Up-town Gardeners' Troop," wearing military felt hats, black clothing, white shirts, and white cravats. The troop numbered about 100, and looked soldier-like. About 20 barouches followed, in which were seated well-known residents of Harlem and Manhattanville, either members of the troop or persons who had been invited to attend the festival. Then came another band of musicians seated in an old-fashioned country stage. Following these were a number of wagons tastefully dressed with evergreens, and filled with well-dressed, happy, and laughing children. At the rear of the last wagon was a target for use in the afternoon at the contests for prizes.

When the cavalcade reached the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue it came to a halt. The troop was drawn up in line and prizes for the best shots were presented by friends. The line of march was then taken up again, and the streets of Harlem and Manhattanville resounded with the music of the bands and were enlivened by the gay procession. Shooting for prizes was the principal event of the afternoon. This took place at Elm Park, and in the evening an excellent dinner was served, followed by dancing, which lasted until a late hour. The members of the Horse Troop, to whom belongs the credit for the conduct of the festival, are Capt. J. C. Heindel, Orderly-Sergt. Frederick Warnken, of St. Nicholas-avenue; Corresponding Secretary D. Wielage, Lieut. Frederick Becker, Henry Stribe, M. Sponheim, H. Bockman, C. Anders, F. *Damman*, *Charles* Amman, Jr., and E. Bucholz.

CONTESTS ON THE TURF.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A three days' trotting meeting began on the half-mile track at the Orange County Pleasure Grounds here to-day. The 3:00 race was won by Willis's Blackwood Prince, with Casey's Majority second, and Smith's Bouton third. Best time—2:30¾. The 2:38 race was taken by Nellie Irwin; Willis's Tommy Norwood won the third heat. Best time—2:30¼.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—This was the second day of the Mystic Park meeting; there were two races. For the 2:34-class race, purse $300, divided, there were five entries. Lady Martin was the victor in three straight heats, Music in the Air second, and Una third. Best time—2:32. Seven horses started in the [illegible]-class race for a purse of $[illegible], divided. Steve Maxwell was the winner, with Dick Moore second, and Wilbur F. third. Time—[illegible].

WHAT THE NATION OWES

THE REDUCTION OF THE DEBT IN SIX YEARS.

AN ANSWER TO THE CHARGE OF AN APPARENT INCREASE FROM 1873 TO 1879—THE FIGURES GIVEN SHOWING INSTEAD A LARGE REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following letter has been sent to Indiana from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1880.

James E. Mendenhall, North Manchester, Ind.:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d ult., stating that it is charged that the public debt was larger in 1879 than in 1873, and that apparently the charge is true, and you desire a statement as to the cause of the increase. In reply I have to inform you that the principal of the debt, July 1, 1873, was $2,234,482,993 20; on July 1, 1879, it was $2,245,495,072 04, showing an increase of the principal of the debt for the period mentioned of $11,012,078 84.

As an explanation of this increase, it will be remembered that during that period the Government sold of bonds for resumption purposes, $95,000,000, and in addition thereto, to replace coin issued in payment of the Halifax award, $90,500,000, which would increase the principal of the debt during that period $95,500,000. But there were meanwhile redemption made by purchase of bonds with the surplus revenue, to such an extent that the net increase of the principal of the public debt was, as before stated, $11,012,078 84. It should be remembered, however, that for all bonds sold for resumption purposes the Government received, and still retains, an equivalent of cash, thus making no increase in the net total of the debt. But, on the other hand, there was a decrease during that period. On July 1, 1873, the principal of the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,105,462,060 75; on July 1, 1879, it was $1,996,414,905 03, making a decrease during that period of $109,047,155 72.

This latter amount, however, does not represent the precise amount of the reduction of the debt, as shown by the monthly statements, for in those statements the amount of accrued interest outstanding at the several periods is included as a charge. The amount of debt June 30, 1873, as shown by the debt statement, which includes principal and accrued interest less cash in the Treasury, was $2,147,818,718 57, while the debt stated in the same way on June 30, 1879, was $2,027,207,256 37, showing a decrease of $120,611,457 20, which was precisely the amount of the surplus revenues for that period, and the actual reduction on the entire debt. You will also notice from the statement sent herewith that even the principal of the debt is now much less than it was in 1873.

Very respectfully,
J. K. UPTON,
Assistant Secretary.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

A DECREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT DURING AUGUST OF OVER TWELVE MILLIONS DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Interest-bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 6 per cent.	$223,440,150 00
Bonds at 5 per cent.	469,410,450 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent.	738,941,850 00
Refunding certificates	1,106,450 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,718,198,400 00
Interest	15,073,490 90
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$6,128,085 26
Interest	771,412 11
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,741,596 00
Certificates of deposit	11,500,000 00
Fractional currency	7,181,995 87
Gold and silver certificates	20,535,940 00
Principal	$386,059,531 87
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	7,397 06
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,105,386,255 63
Interest	15,851,120 94
Total	$2,121,237,406 57
Total cash in the Treasury	196,668,332 23
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Sept. 1, 1880	$1,924,569,074 34
Aug. 1, 1880	1,936,596,241 93
Decrease of debt during month	$12,027,167 59
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1880	17,609,221 00
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$2,954,608 76
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,128,085 26
Interest thereon	771,412 11
Gold and silver certificates	20,535,940 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	11,500,000 00
Cash balance available Sept. 1	154,868,141 10
Total	$196,668,332 23
Available Assets.	
Cash in the Treasury	$196,668,332 23
Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 12
Interest paid by the United States	47,589,861 69
Interest Repaid by Companies.	
By transportation service	$13,542,333 04
By cash payments, 5 per cent. earnings	655,198 87
Balance of interest paid by the United States	$33,391,329 59

The receipts to-day from internal revenue were $328,931 63, and from Customs $638,515 04.

The following is a statement of the number of pieces and the amounts of coinage executed at the United States Mints during the month of August, 1880:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	77,000	$1,540,000
Eagles	115,400	1,154,000
Half eagles	375,200	1,876,000
Total	567,600	$4,570,000
Standard dollars	2,253,000	$2,253,000
Cents	2,680,000	26,800
Total coinage	5,500,600	$6,849,800

Since the passage of the Silver bill there have been coined to date $68,189,750 in standard silver dollars. Of this amount $19,886,446 is in circulation. The balance, $48,303,304, is in the Treasury vaults. During the month of August there were paid out from the mints $1,285,483 in standard silver dollars against $314,826 in July.

The Customs receipts for the month of August were in round numbers $19,600,000, against $17,000,000 in July.

A TEMPEST OFF THE BAHAMAS.

HEAVY LABORINGS OF A STEAM-SHIP AMONG THE ANGRY WAVES.

Another severe hurricane in southern waters is reported by Capt. Phillips, of the steam-ship Santiago, of Ward's Line, which reached her dock at the foot of Joralemon-street, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The Santiago left Cienfuegos on the 23d, and called at St. Jago on the 25th. At noon on the 27th, when she was about abreast of Eleuthera Island—one of the Bahamas—a strong breeze sprang up from the north-west and soon increased into a hurricane. A heavy sea was running, so that it became neccessary to heave the vessel to with her head to the south-west. The barometer was very low, and the indications were that the hurricane would continue for some hours. The wind, which at first came from the north-west, shifted around to the southward, as is frequently the case with hurricanes in those waters. This caused a very heavy cross-sea which beset the steam-ship on all sides and broke over her decks. She labored heavily during the night although still hove to. It was almost impossible to keep her head in any one direction, owing to the unsteady wind and the cross-sea.

It continued to blow heavily during the night, and in the morning the sea was higher and more confused than before. The Santiago labored so heavily that the molasses casks, which had been stowed in the between-decks, were badly strained, and a large quantity of the contents had leaked out. The deck on which the casks had laid was covered with molasses yesterday when the cargo was removed. At noon on the 28th the weather moderated, and the steam-ship proceeded, after having remained hove to for 24 hours. The vessel herself sustained no injuries during the hurricane. The officers think they experienced only the eastern edge of the storm, which must have been very severe among the Bahama Islands. The western portion of the hurricane probably visited the Florida Straits. Several vessels now due at this port have doubtless encountered the same storm while sailing up these straits.

MEMPHIS NEEDLESSLY FRIGHTENED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Special dispatches from Vicksburg say: "The cases taken off the tow-boat [illegible] have been under continuous observation for the past 72 hours, and are positively declared not to be yellow fever. This statement is authorized by Dr. C. A. Rice, Medical Inspector of the National Board of Health at Vicksburg, and by Dr. W. F. Reilly, Assistant Director of the Inspection Service of the National Board of Health."

A LONG FEUD'S FATAL END.

A MAN, SEEKING REVENGE FOR HIS FATHER'S MURDER, SHOT BY THE MAN HE SOUGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—A special dispatch from Shelby City to the *Courier-Journal* says: "Samuel Johnson was shot and instantly killed by James Wheeler last evening at Danville Junction. This is the culmination of an old feud, which was commenced in 1869, at Liberty, by Samuel Johnson's father, Bial Owsley, James Wheeler, and several other persons, in which Johnson was killed by Owsley. Samuel, then only 4 years old, as he grew older, swore he would kill Owsley and Wheeler at the first opportunity. Owsley died nine years ago. Johnson met Wheeler for the first time last Fall, and at once assaulted him. Bystanders interfered and prevented Johnson from accomplishing his purpose. Nothing more was thought of the matter until two months ago, when Johnson appeared at Danville Junction, where Wheeler was at work, and fired three shots at him without warning. None of the shots took effect, and Wheeler made his escape. Then Wheeler armed himself, and has been on the lookout for his enemy. To-day, Johnson, accompanied by three other men, came to the junction looking for Wheeler, under the pretense of wanting to compromise the matter. Wheeler, not believing in their sincerity, kept out of sight, and finally went to his room, and from the window watched their movements, and just as Johnson stepped from the railroad upon the platform leading to the hotel, he fired one barrel of his gun, loaded with buckshot, into Johnson's right side. Johnson sank upon the platform, and died in a few minutes. Wheeler was arrested and taken to the Danville jail.

BURGLARS' BOOTY RECOVERED.

ARTICLES STOLEN RECENTLY AT WHITE PLAINS TURN UP IN CANAL-STREET.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. William H. Albro, Vice-President of the Central Bank of White Plains, on Sunday morning last, and carried off property valued at $1,000, consisting of lace curtains, silverware, clothing, and a variety of other articles. Other burglaries have occurred in the same neighborhood recently. Yesterday afternoon Detectives Cosgrove and Lanthier, of the Central Office, while standing on the corner of Canal and Mott streets, saw a man pass carrying a large bundle. Something about him aroused the suspicions of the officers, and they followed him into Mott-street, where he entered a pawn-shop and offered to pawn a pair of handsome lace curtains. Believing that he had stolen them, the officers asked him for an explanation, and he said they had been given him to pawn by a friend. He was arrested and taken to the Central Office, where he gave his name as William Christie, aged 24, of No. 31 Bowery. After being placed in a cell he told the officers that the man who had given him the curtains could be found at No. 112 Canal-street. The detectives went to the house, and in the apartments of a man calling himself John Stanford, discovered nearly all the property stolen from Mr. Albro's residence, and a quantity of other property, the ownership of which is at present not known to the Police. Stanford, who is 25 years of age, and a young woman found in his company, and who claims to be his wife, giving her name as Gertrude Stanford, were arrested and locked up at the Central Office.

The following is an inventory of the goods recovered by the Police: A mahogany telescope, brass bound; an elegant piano-cover; a silver cup, "S. V. Albro" engraved on front; a silver milk-pitcher, gold lined; a silver cup, "Homer" engraved on the front; large silver desk, "W. H. A.," in monogram; a silver butter dish; a violin in a case with two bows; a silver napkin-ring with a parrot on top; a silver spoon-holder; a large silver tray; a napkin-ring, twisted hoop; a pair of gold sleeve-buttons; three handsome shawls; a worsted lamp stand; a lace tidy; five pairs of common sleeve-buttons; three plated shirt studs, and a lace curtain. Besides the above there were taken from the prisoner, Stanford, pawn tickets for a pair of lace curtains and various articles of clothing and jewelry. Mr. Albro has been summoned to the City by telegraph, and is expected here to-day.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—William Kennedy, the book-keeper charged with embezzling about $40,000 belonging to his employer, was examined before a magistrate to-day, and was held in $10,000 bail to appear for a further hearing on Sept. 15.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The story of Lillie Beck, telegraphed last night, proves to be without the foundation of fact. The records of the Coroner's office show that the autopsy disclosed the cause of Mrs. Klink's—or Beck's—death to have been serious apoplexy, superinduced by chronic alcoholism, and that no traces of violence were discernable upon the body. Klink was taken to the Police station this morning, and he and some of his neighbors were examined, the result showing that the woman was addicted to excessive drinking and that Klink had not abused her. He was set at liberty.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—Henry Newman was arrested here to-day for the murder of a man named Marburg, in Denver, Col., a few days ago, and held to await a requisition from the Governor of Colorado. Newman, who has been under the name of Harry Hill, confesses that he killed Marburg, but claims that it was unintentional.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Wagener, the lawyer, who was arrested at Ithaca on a charge of forging and opening the mails, has been brought here for examination. It is alleged that further cases of pension frauds perpetrated by him will be prosecuted.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—John Robertson, a negro drayman, 28 years old, was fatally wounded at a colored ball in Bath-street at an early hour this morning. A large number of men and women were present at the ball, and, a disturbance occurring, originating in a free use of liquor, Robertson was cut in the thigh with a knife or razor. He was taken to the City Hospital and died soon afterward. Several persons charged with the cutting have been arrested.

PORT HOPE, Ontario, Sept. 1.—The rigging of four schooners lying in this harbor, on which were employed non-union sailors, was hacked to pieces last night by, it is supposed, union men. The Harbor Commissioners offer a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The physicians had no trouble to-day in making an autopsy in the case of John Fitzgerald, who was killed by John Wallace. Their examinations revealed a fracture of the skull, and they decided that he was killed by the blow from the shovel.

GALVESTON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Waco, Texas, says: "Moses Miller shot and killed Patrick Bunk, at Morgan, last Monday night."

A dispatch from Georgetown, Texas, to the *News* says: "Jesse Graham has been arrested, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Eaton, at Round Point."

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 1.—Three children of Charles Wilson, a prominent farmer of Surrey County, were fatally poisoned last week, having eaten the berries of the deadly nightshade. The first and youngest died last Thursday; the second, on Sunday night, and the third, and only remaining child, on Monday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—A report from Farmington says: "Andrew Painter, the young man who had charge of the yacht Kate, which capsized near Island Beach yesterday, reached his home last night. Painter says he was accompanied by a boy about 14 years of age, whose acquaintance he picked up a few days ago, and whom he only knew by the name of 'Budge' or 'Butts,' and no trace of the boy has been found."

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 1.—A collision between two freight trains occurred at Morgan Station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, yesterday. The damage to both engines and the cars was very great, but nobody was hurt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Anthony Barbarie, 10 years old, was crushed to death on a switch by a train on the Morgan Railroad.

Henry Betterman was knocked overboard from a derrick at Port Eads and drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—Harry Casey, 10 years old, the son of Col. S. F. Casey, of Washington, D. C., and grandson of Gen. Silas Casey, was drowned while bathing at Narragansett Pier to-day. He was not missed until all the other bathers had returned to the bathing-house, where his mother was waiting for him. His body has not been recovered.

A CONDUCTOR'S FIGHT WITH TRAMPS.

Two tramps boarded the Pennsylvania Railroad train which left Newark for Jersey City at 12 o'clock Tuesday night and took seats on a bench in the baggage car. When the train had crossed the Hackensack bridge and was approaching *Marion*, William Gee, the Conductor, asked the tramps for their tickets. They had none and refused to pay their fare. The conductor threatened to eject them, when they became very abusive and made an attack on him. Conductor Gee summoned Samuel Craig, one of the brakemen, to his assistance, and together they succeeded in overpowering the tramps after a desperate struggle. Gee and Craig say that just as they were about to secure the unruly passengers one of them jumped through the open door of the car and fell on the track, receiving serious injuries in consequence of the speed with which the train was running. He was picked up by a train bound to Newark and taken, in a dying condition, to St. Michael's Hospital. The other one was brought to Jersey City and conveyed to the First Precinct Station-house. There the prisoner gave his name as Thomas [illegible], and said he was a tramp. Yesterday Justice [illegible] decided to detain him to await the result of his companion's injuries.

HAYES'S ARMY COMRADES

A SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT AT THE CANTON REUNION.

A GREAT GATHERING OF VETERANS—MANY DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT—PRESIDENT HAYES SPEAKS ON THE NEED OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH AND THE REVIVED PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Between 40,000 and 50,000 people were here to-day. The Twenty-third Regiment held a reunion in the Opera-house this morning at which President Hayes presided and made some remarks. This affair was a national reunion of ex-soldiers and sailors, started by the citizens of Canton, under the auspices of the Twenty-third Regiment. The procession started at noon—about 10,000 veterans being in line. The following organizations were represented: Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Seventieth Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Fifth United States Colored Troops, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; First, Third, Sixth, and Twenty-sixth Independent Batteries, Ohio Volunteers; Eleventh Vermont, and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiments. The war eagle, "Old Abe," was carried by Sergt. Gillette. The procession marched from the rendezvous in town to the Fair Grounds, nearly a mile and a half. Vast crowds witnessed the imposing demonstration. The heat was oppressive, to alleviate which the thoughtful citizens had ice-water, lemonade, and coffee at short intervals on the line of march. At the Fair Grounds, long lines of tables were spread to feed upward of 6,000 people at a sitting. In this way 52,000 people were gratuitously fed, each township of the county, having its own storehouse of provisions and bounteously supplying its section of tables. A large stand was erected, from which the principal speakers addressed the crowd, which was so great that each orator after speaking at one end repaired to the other and repeated his address to the other part of the throng. Besides speeches at the main stand, others were delivered from sundry platforms in different parts of the grounds. Prominent among the distinguished men present were President Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Gens. Sherman, Hazen, Wylie, Devens, Robinson, Hickenlooper, Crook, Carroll, Kennedy, Gibson, Myers, Poe, Manderson, Leggett, and Barnett; Commodore Wells, Gov. Foster, ex-Gov. Bishop, Stanley Matthews; Congressmen Townsend and McKinley. After the feast Mayor Valleley, of Canton, delivered an address of welcome, to which Gen. Kennedy felicitously responded. President Hayes spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT HAYES'S SPEECH.

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the Soldiers' State reunion in Columbus, last month, I made some remarks on the duty of the general Government to complete the work of reconstruction by affording aid, wherever it is needed, for the education of the illiterate white and colored people in the late slaveholding States. I am firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the Government of the United States. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are in many cases wholly inadequate to deal with the question. The magnitude of the evil to be eradicated is not, I apprehend, generally and fully understood. Consider these facts:

1. In the late slaveholding States, under the system of slavery, education was denied to the colored people, and the education of the non-slaveholding white people was greatly neglected. By reason of this state of things, in 1870 more than four millions of people in the South, of school age and over that age, were unable to read and write, and more than three-quarters of a million of voters are too illiterate to prepare or even to read their own ballots. This evil is not rapidly diminishing. By the latest available statistics it appears that in 1878 the total school population, white and colored, in the late slaveholding States was 5,187,584, and that only 2,710,096 were during that year enrolled in any school. This leaves 2,477,488—almost two and a half millions—of the young who are growing up without the means of education. Citizenship and the right to vote were conferred upon the colored people by the Government and people of the United States. It is, therefore, the sacred duty, as it is the highest interest, of the United States to see that these new citizens and voters are fitted by education for the grave responsibility which has been cast upon them. Dr. Ruffner, School Superintendent of Virginia, in an argument that the general Government should aid the public schools of the South, says:

"I know not what is true of Northern and Western States, but I can say for my State, and for most of the Southern States, we are not able to educate our people in any tolerable sense. We are too poor to do it. A few years ago I showed this conclusively by statistics. * * * There has not been much increase in financial ability in these States since that time; no increase on an average in my own State, so far as I can judge, and every well-informed man knows that, whatever be the wants of a State, her power of taxation has a limit."

2. In the Territories of the United States it is estimated that there are over 200,000 Indians, almost all of whom are uncivilized. They have heretofore been hunters and warriors. But now, no one who observes the rapid progress of railroads and settlements in the West can fail to see that the game and fish, on which the Indians have hitherto subsisted, are about to disappear. The solution of the Indian question will speedily be either the extinction of the Indians or their absorption into American citizenship by means of the civilizing influences of education. With the disappearance of game there can no longer remain Indian hunters or warriors. The days of Indian wars are drawing to a close. There will soon be no room for question as to the department to which the Indian will belong. In a few years all must agree that he should belong, like every other citizen, only to himself. The time is not distant when he should be chiefly cared for by the civilizing department of the Government—the Bureau of Education.

3. The people of the Territory of New-Mexico have never been provided with the means of education. The number of people in that Territory in in 1870, 10 years old and upward, who could not read and write was 52,220. This is largely more than half of the population. The school population is now over 30,000, of whom only about one-sixth are enrolled in schools. It will not be questioned that the power of the general Government to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States" is sufficient to authorize it to provide for the education of the increasing mass of illiterate citizens growing up in New-Mexico and in the other Territories of the United States.

4. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States is greater than ever before. It is not improbable, from present indications, that from this source alone there will be added during the current decade to the population of our country five millions of people. One day last Spring there arrived in New-York 4,907 immigrants—almost 5,000 in a single day at that one port. During the quarter ending the 30th of June last, the number of immigrants into the United States averaged 50,000 a month, and during the four months ending the 31st of July last there were nearly 200,000.

Happily for the United States several of the large elements of this immigration contain very few people who are wholly uneducated. The Germans and Scandinavians have for the most part been educated at public schools in their native country. But it is probable that from one-fourth to one-third of the present total immigration into our country is from foreign nations in which popular education is greatly neglected. It may reasonably be estimated that at least from 20 to 25 per cent. of the immigrants are illiterate. In the current decade we shall probably receive from abroad more than a million people of school age and upward who are unable to read and write any language, and of these, about a quarter of a million, in a few years, will share with us equally, man for man, the duties and responsibilities of the citizen and the voter. Jefferson, with his almost marvelous sagacity and foresight, declared, nearly a hundred years ago, that free schools were an essential part—one of the columns, as he expressed it—of the Republican edifice, and that, "without instruction free to all, the sacred flame of liberty could not be kept burning in the hearts of Americans." Madison said, almost 60 years ago: "A popular government, without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps to both."

Already, in too many instances, elections have become the farce which Madison predicted; and the tremendous tragedy which we saw when we were soldiers of the Union, and in which we bore a part, could never have occurred if *in all sections of* our country there had been universal suffrage based upon universal education. In our country, as everywhere else, it will be found that, in the long *run, ignorant voters are powder and ball for the* demagogues. The failure to support *free schools* in any part of our country tends to cheapen and degrade the right of suffrage, and will ultimately destroy its value in every other part of the Republic. The unvarying testimony of history is, that the nations which win the most renowned victories in peace and war are those which provide ample means for popular education. Without free schools, there is no such thing as affording to "every man an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." In the present condition of our country, universal education requires the aid of the general Government. The authority to grant such aid is established by a line of precedents, beginning with the origin of the Republic and running down through almost every Administration to the present time. Let this aid be granted wherever it is essential to the enjoyment of free popular instruction. In the language of Mr. Webster:

"The census of these States shows how great a proportion of the whole population occupies the classes between infancy and manhood. These are the wide fields, and here is the deep and quick soil for the seeds of knowledge and virtue; and this is the favored season—the very spring-time for sowing them. Let them be disseminated without stint. Let them be scattered with a bountiful hand broadcast. Whatever the Government can fairly do toward these objects, in my opinion, ought to be done."

The distinguishing feature of soldiers' reunions this year is that they are so largely meetings for mutual congratulation and for rejoicing over the improved condition and prospects of the people of the United States. No man of well-balanced character can fail to be grateful for the blessings of this period of restored prosperity who will consider, even in the most casual and hasty way, the familiar facts of our history during the last 19 years. Let me spread before you a very few of the facts touching our financial affairs. The great event of the period I have named is the war for the Union.

In reply to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury reported, in June last, a statement of the expenses of the Government on account of the war of the rebellion, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive. In that official report it is stated that the expenditures growing out of the war, after deducting all the expenses of the Government other than those for the war, have amounted to the sum of $6,189,929,908 58.

This great sum has all been paid in the last 19 years, except the present amount of the national debt. Deducting the debt which still remains from this statement of the cost of the war, and it appears that during the 4 years of the war, and in the 15 years which have since elapsed, the United States has paid, in excess of all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace, more than $4,275,000,000 on account of the war. This is an average of about $225,000,000 per year of war expenditures for the last 19 years. These enormous payments were made chiefly during the war and in the years immediately following the war. That such vast expenditures by the Government should lead to an inflated currency, to extravagant living, and to reckless enterprises, and that these in turn should be followed by that tremendous event, a financial panic, and its attendant ruin and distress, were inevitable, and were a part of the price we paid for a restored Union, for a stable Government, and for human freedom. On the 31st of August, 1865, the total debt resulting from the war was $2,756,431,571 43; the interest-bearing debt was $2,381,530,294 96; and the annual interest-charge was $150,977,697 87. Now, after exactly 15 years have passed, the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $1,900,000,000; the interest-bearing debt is $1,723,993,100; and the annual interest charge is $79,633,981. Fifteen years ago the share of the national debt of each inhabitant of the United States was $78 25, and each person's share of the interest charge was $4 29. Thousands were induced to believe that such a debt could never be paid, and that our national debt, like that of England, would be a perpetual burden upon ourselves and our posterity. Now, however, the debt has diminished to less than one-half for each inhabitant of what it was in 1865, and the interest charge, per capita, is scarcely more than one-third of what it was 15 years ago.

Such being the favorable state of our debt, let us for a moment examine the condition of our resources. The imports and exports for the last 30 years have been as follows: In the 25 years next prior to five years ago, the excess of imports over exports—the balance of trade against us—was $1,500,000,000, and the average annual excess of imports was more than $60,000,000. In that period of a quarter of a century there were only three years in which the exports exceeded the imports, and in those three years the average annual excess of exports was only about $9,000,000. Compare this condition of trade with the last five years, during which the excess of exports over imports—the balance of trade in our favor—has been as follows:

1876	$79,643,481	1879	$264,661,666
1877	151,152,094	1880	167,908,359
1878	257,814,234		

Total in five years, $921,170,626, or a yearly average balance of trade in our favor of $185,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER.

In a period of 20 years prior to 1880, there has been only one year in which we received into the country from abroad more of the precious metals than we sent out of the country. That year was an exceptional year—at the beginning of the war. In 1861 our imports of gold and silver exceeded the exports $16,548,531. In all other years, except the last, our exports of the precious metals have exceeded our imports per year from $4,000,000 to $90,000,000, and have averaged at least $40,000,000 a year. In 1880, the last fiscal year, the imports of gold and silver exceeded the exports $75,891,391—a gain from abroad of the precious metals over the previous year of $80,593,636, and a gain over the average yearly balance of 20 years past of $115,000,000. This gain, in the precious metals alone, of over $75,000,000, in the first year after the resumption of specie payments, in the face of confident predictions that resumption would result in a ruinous contraction of the currency, may well encourage those who wish to take the remaining steps necessary to reach a perfectly sound and healthy condition of the currency. Whatever introduces into our financial system the elements of steadiness, certainty, and unquestioned good faith, have always been found to increase the facility with which legitimate business can procure the capital it needs. Plausible predictions of contraction and distress are always in such cases falsified by the results. Without further allusion to the mooted questions of finance to be hereafter settled, let us pass to other evidences of the increasing prosperity of our country. Our foreign commerce has increased in the last 30 years as follows:

1851	$394,655,680	1876	$1,001,125,861
1861	608,583,275	1879	1,156,217,216
1871	963,043,862	1880	1,503,679,469

The value of imports and exports in the year ending June 30, 1880, was greater than the preceding year by the sum of about $347,000,000—an increase of 30 per cent.—and is larger than in any previous year in our history. The enormous gain in the tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered at sea-ports of the United States is shown by the following:

	Tons.
Tonnage, 1860	5,000,194
Tonnage, 1870	6,270,139
Tonnage, 1880	15,391,045

This remarkable increase has been caused by the shipment to foreign countries of an unprecedented amount of the bulky products of American farms.

It will be gratifying to the friends of American agriculture to notice the vast increase in the exports of farm products during the last few years:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Bread and breadstuffs	$98,743,151	$210,355,528	$288,036,835
Provisions	78,197,241	116,056,650	127,043,242
Animals, living	2,033,447	11,487,754	15,882,120
Total	$178,973,839	$337,901,932	$430,962,197

In these articles the increase of exports is about 240 per cent. in seven years, and 27 per cent. since the last year. The amount of these three items of farm products exported this year, viz., $430,962,197, exceeds the total exports of all articles from the United States in any year prior to 1871. The failures since the panic of 1873 have ranged from over 5,000 to more than 10,000 per year. The average number has been about 8,000 a year. The amount of liabilities has averaged about $200,000,000 per year. In the first six months of this year there were only 2,497 failures, and the liabilities were only $32,888,768. The failures are rather more than one-half in number, and the liabilities are less than one-third in amount, as compared with the five years next after the panic. It is the opinion of competent judges that the number of failures which now occur, and the amount of liabilities in proportion to the amount of business done, and the number of enterprises which are undertaken, is less than ever before in this country. Never could the man engaged in legitimate industry or business reckon more confidently upon reasonable remuneration for his labor and capital than at the present time.

The people of foreign nations understand this almost as well as we understand it ourselves. From all parts of Europe people are coming to America—people not less thrifty, nor less intelligent than those they leave behind—to share with us the abounding prosperity which we now enjoy. They come here to better their condition, because we are prosperous, because we are at peace at home and abroad, and because they hope to find civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the stable Government of a united people. These advantages, which so strongly attract immigration, are the truths for which we fought in the war for the Union. Let us resolve to do all we can, in our respective places in life, sacredly to guard them, not only for ourselves and our posterity, but for all mankind.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN GOLD.

Three steamers landed yesterday $2,345,600 in foreign gold, the largest consignment for a long time past. The consignees were as follows:

Herder.—E. S. Ballin & Co., $47,000 French coin; L. Von Hoffman & Co., $365,000 French coin and $140,000 German coin; Speyer & Co., $450,000 German coin; Seligman & Co., $228,000 French coin and $150,000 German coin; Heidelbach & Co., $125,000 German coin; Drexel, Morgan & Co., $250,000 German coin; total, $1,755,000.

Canada.—Heidelbach & Co., $100,000 French coin; L. Von Hoffman & Co., $115,000 French coin; Piock & Co., $100,000 French coin; Seligman & Co., $215,000 French coin; total, $530,000.

General Werder.—H. Amic & Co., $60,600 German coin.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge William A. Richardson, of the United States Court of Claims, is at the Astor House.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, and F. R. Church are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, United States Army, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Commander F. V. McNair, United States Navy, and the Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Wilmington, N. C., are at the Sturtevant House.

Judge R. R. Nelson, of Minnesota; Congressman W. W. Crapo, of Massachusetts; Judge W. B. Beck, of Colorado, and Smith M. Weed are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Mayor F. O. Prince and Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston; Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. A. MacLeod, of Scotland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Earl of Airlie, the Rev. Dr. Main, and the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, of Edinburgh, and T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel. The Earl of Airlie will leave this morning for Niagara Falls.

BASE-BALL.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Cincinnatis, 4; Worcesters, 3.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Providences, 8; Buffalos, 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Clevelands, 2; Bostons, 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

RECEPTION TO LIEUT. GORRINGE.

HIS FAITH IN THE MASONIC EMBLEMS FOUND BENEATH THE OBELISK.

The reception tendered to Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe, United States Navy, by his brethren of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., in recognition of his services to the Masonic fraternity in the safe transmission of the Egyptian obelisk to the United States, was held last evening in the lodge-rooms at the Brooklyn Music Hall. The Masonic fraternity at large was anxious to participate in doing honor to its distinguished member, but he would accept of no honor, save that extended by his brethren of Anglo-Saxon Lodge. Tickets of admission had been eagerly sought after, and the lodge-room was crowded to inconvenience. The floral decorations by Worshipful Brother Shanahan were very beautiful. The east of the lodge-room was almost hidden in miniature groves of choice shrubs and flowers. At the right of the Master's chair stood a lofty pyramid of flowers, bearing in the centre the square and compass in violets, on a groundwork of white pinks. At either side of the dais were pedestals on which stood clusters of flowers in wax, while the entire space between the east and the altar was converted into a garden of tropical plants and shrubs in full bloom. On the dais at the left of the Master's chair stood a perfect model in wood of the obelisk. This was presented by Lieut. Gorringe to his mother lodge. This model was taken apart during the evening and its various parts were critically examined. Music was furnished by a choir under the direction of Brother William Purdy, of Hillgrove Lodge, and Brother George Whiton presided at the organ.

Among the distinguished Masons present were the Right Worshipful Horace S. Taylor, Deputy Grand Master of the State; Past Grand Master Couch, the Right Worshipfuls William H. Woodruff, J. Edward Simmons, and Frederick H. Wright; E. J. Keyser, United States Navy; Surgeon Delevan Bloodgood, United States Navy, and the Masters of over a hundred lodges in New-York and Brooklyn. The lodge having been opened by the Master, Right Worshipful William Sherer, Commander Gorringe was introduced by the Right Worshipful D. T. Walden. His appearance was greeted with a storm of applause, amid which he was conducted to a seat of honor in the East. The choir then sang an ode of welcome, and Right Worshipful William Henry White delivered an eloquent address, in which he dwelt at length on the great services rendered the Masonic fraternity by Lieut. Gorringe, and on behalf of the lodge welcomed thrice heartily the distinguished craftsman to his mother lodge.

Lieut. Gorringe spoke in a pleasant conversational tone, and described the taking down of the obelisk and finding of the Masonic emblems, and said that no sane man could doubt that they were identical with those in use by the Masons of the present day. In the course of the work, he said, many were disgusted because they had failed to find treasures beneath the stones at the base of the shaft; but he had found what was to him a greater treasure than gold or silver—the link which bound the ancient operative Masons of centuries ago with the speculative Masons of the present day. The connection between the two was to his mind indisputable, and the evidences of the identity of the Masonic emblems of to-day with those which existed at the time of the Pharaohs were overwhelming. The obelisk, he thought, would become a great educator to the uneducated, as it would induce them to seek and acquire information as to its history. It had been erected by the Pharaoh who had originated foreign commerce, and it was eminently fitting that it should find a resting-place in this great commercial city. The obelisk, which was 3,400 years old, had been neglected, and was fast going to pieces, but now that it had reached this country in safety, he had no doubt it would remain an object of admiration and curiosity for ages to come—a connecting link between the dim ages of the past and the bustle and excitement of the present.

He thanked the brethren for the very flattering manner in which they had spoken of him, and the enjoyable entertainment they had organized in his honor. Right Worshipful Brother Sherer, Master of the lodge, also welcomed the Commander, and hoped that in the years to come it would be his privilege many times again to honor the flag of his country, and reflect lustre on the fraternity of which he had proved so distinguished a member. The guest of the evening then received the hearty congratulations of all present, and an adjournment was had to the banquet-room, where there were speeches, toasts, and singing.

PURSUING A WILD STEER.

EXCITEMENT ON THE EAST SIDE—THE ANIMAL CAUGHT AND SHOT.

The residents on the East Side of the City were considerably excited yesterday afternoon by the antics of a wild steer, which had escaped from a slaughter-house, and was finally killed by a policeman. Several persons were said to have been injured by the animal, but none of them were hurt sufficiently to come into the hands of the Police, and their names were not obtained. The steer escaped from a slaughter-house at Forty-sixth-street and First-avenue, and he ran down First-avenue to Fortieth-street. A number of men from the slaughter-houses in the neighborhood started in pursuit, and they were joined by a howling mob of men and boys. The steer, who but for the crowd in pursuit could easily have been caught, became greatly excited, and dashed up Fortieth-street straight through to Sixth-avenue without doing any damage, as all the pedestrians gave him a wide berth. At Sixth-avenue he was headed off and turned down the avenue. At Thirty-eighth-street an approaching car turned him from his course, and he then turned up Thirty-eighth-street and started eastward. A laborer engaged in mixing mortar in front of a building undergoing repairs in Thirty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, endeavored to bring him to a halt, but was run down by the steer and thrown upon the pile of mortar. He escaped without injury. When the steer reached Park-avenue, the crowd still at his heels, he turned up town toward the Grand Central Depot. The animal made several sallies at his pursuers, and three men who were not sufficiently nimble to get out of his way were knocked down and slightly injured. The steer, now almost exhausted by his rapid run, was driven into a stable at Fortieth-street and Park-avenue, and killed by Patrolman Mitchell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who fired seven shots into him. Immediately previous to the killing of the steer a crowd of men and boys took refuge on the stoop of the house at the south-west corner of Fortieth-street and Park-avenue to be out of the animal's way. The stoop gave way under the weight, and a dozen persons were precipitated into the area below. Two boys were slightly injured. As no person came forward to claim the steer after he was killed the carcass was sent to the offal dock.

A CHARITY HOSPITAL CLOSED.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Police Commissioners two weeks ago, the Jersey City Charity Hospital was closed yesterday. There were 17 patients in the institution, the majority of whom were taken to their homes by their friends, while a few were received into Christ Hospital, and two or three destitute sufferers were placed in the care of the Poor-master, who sent them to the County Alms-house at Snake Hill. The only patient now in the hospital is a man named Styles, who attempted to hang himself at his home in Warren-street a day or two ago, and who is suffering from a severe attack of delirium tremens. At a meeting of the Police Board Tuesday night all the employes of the hospital were dismissed with the exception of Warden Vreeland, who was retained to take care of the place. The medical staff, consisting of Drs. J. H. Vondy, T. R. Varick, B. A. Watson, S. B. Forman, T. F. Morris, J. W. Hunt, D. L. Reeves, and A. A. Lutkins, submitted to the Commissioners a protest against the closing of the hospital, and called upon them to curtail expenses in some other direction, in order that the institution should be kept open. They consider it a disgrace that a city of 120,000 inhabitants cannot afford to maintain one institution for the relief of the sick and suffering poor. The sum appropriated by the Board of Finance for the maintenance of the hospital during the current fiscal year was $15,000, which the Police Commissioners claim is entirely inadequate and barely sufficient for its support for nine months. Unless funds are procured from some quarter the hospital will remain closed until Dec. 1, when the Commissioners will be enabled to reopen it with the appropriation made for next year, which is the same as this year, $15,000.

SUING A STEAM-BOAT FOR PENALTIES.

Norman H. Pollock a short time since libeled the excursion steamer Sea Bird for the recovery of penalties for carrying a greater number of passengers than she was by law authorized to carry. The action was brought under section 4,465 of the Revised Statutes, and section 4,469 makes the penalty a lien on the vessel. The libelant is entitled to recover the amount of the fare and $10 additional for each and every passenger carried in excess of the number which the vessel is allowed by her certificate to carry. Pollock claims that the Sea Bird carried an excess of 871 passengers on July 11 from New-York to the Highlands, and an excess of 387 on the trip made that day from Sandy Hook to Bay Ridge. The case was before *Judge Choate* in the United States District Court, recently, for hearing on objections made by the defendants, the libelees. These objections were that the suit should be begun in the name of the United States; that the statute does not give a remedy by libel in admiralty against the vessel, but only against the master and owners personally, and that the libelant does not appear to have been a passenger, or to have been damaged by the act complained of. Judge Choate rendered a decision yesterday overruling each of the objections.

NO TIDINGS OF THE JEANNETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Victoria says the bark Maine, eight days from Ounalaska, brings no tidings of the Jeannette, and reports that at Ounalaska the Jeannette is given up for lost, on account of the severity of last Winter.

SCIENCE AND ITS LABORS

CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S MEETING.

PAPERS ON THE IROQUOIS LANGUAGE, SHOOTING ON THE WING, AND FACTORS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT—FINISHING THE ROUTINE WORK—CLOSING PAPERS OF THE MEETING.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Erminnie Smith, of Jersey City, read a very interesting essay yesterday on the Iroquois language. It embraced the results of long and earnest original investigation. The language of a nation, she said, represents its thought, and if these thoughts have not been recorded it is from the language that we must obtain them, by tracing out the origin, the history, and the meaning of its words. Each word has its history, which careful study can reveal. The thoughts, customs, and beliefs of its originators can be read as truthfully as though they were recorded by the pen, for "words, unaided, cannot lie."

Twenty words of the Tuscaroran language designate supernatural beings; this fact leaves no doubt of the tendency of their minds. The word for burial-ground signifies "placed in the ground in a sitting posture," thus proving that some time in the past such was their method of burial. The words of the Indian language are so easily understood in their original significance that they afford a wide scope for the etymologist in his studies of word-history. There are two distinct periods in the modern history of the Iroquois language. The inundation of new ideas on the advent of the white man introduced an almost new vocabulary, which differed according to the observers. Thus, the horse, when first seen by the Senecas, was drawing logs, and was therefore called a log-drawer, but another tribe first saw it carrying a pack, and by that tribe it was named a pack-carrier. It is somewhat strange that very few words have been borrowed from the English, and these few have become so assimilated with the original language as to be scarcely recognizable. Among them may be mentioned the few following: Sa-t-ta-rh means cider; ha-ha, horse; wi-ni-ga-rh, vinegar; ne-ya-k-it-an-do means jacket, and, finally, Was-tu is the name for Boston, and by adding the plural suffix we have Was-tu-ha-kah, or Bostonites, which in the Iroquois language is the general term used to designate the entire American Nation. Some of the so-called incorporative words which contain all together verb, subject, object, adjective, or preposition, as given in the encyclopedias, are almost always English-Indian, that is to say they are formed in this way: A missionary while translating the Bible, for example, finds some abstract word entirely beyond the comprehension of the Indian mind. He therefore takes Webster's entire definition of the word and translates that into the form of a single Indian word, so that the result is a word which is long enough for the heading of a German railway time-table. Such words sometimes consist of 40 letters and 11 or 12 syllables. The longest word that has been thus Americanized is probably the Mohawk word for stove-polish. This word consists of a glowing description of all the excellent qualities of said stove-polish, which are expressed in 58 letters.

SHOOTING ON THE WING.

An article by Prof. A. M. Mayer, entitled "The Determination of the Velocities of Fowling-piece Shot, with Remarks on the Applications of these Experiments to the Art of Shooting on the Wing," was read before the section of physics.

In these experiments a very accurate method was employed to determine the velocities. A tuning-fork was caused to vibrate and to record its vibrations on the smoked surface of a revolving cylinder, by attaching a pointed piece of metal to one of the prongs, and causing the point to touch the blackened surface. The record was in the form of a very regular wavy line. The gun was fired by an electric current, and the cylinder and the fork were in the circuit, which was so arranged that when the current was made to ignite the powder a minute and instantaneous spark passed from the point through the blackened paper of the cylinder. The minute hole thus produced in the paper served as a record of the time when the shot was started on its course. At a certain distance from the breech of the gun there was a tin target which, the instant the shot reached it, caused another electric spark to pierce a second hole in the blackened paper. The distance between the breech of the gun and the tin plate having been carefully measured—in other words, the distance through which the shot had traveled—and the exact number of vibrations of the fork in a second of time being accurately known, it was only necessary to count the number of vibrations of the fork that were automatically recorded between the holes made by the two sparks to get an accurate measure of the time. For example, the fork used vibrated 256 times in a second of time, hence if 32 vibrations should be recorded between the two spark-holes, the time actually required for the shot to pass over the given distance would be 32-256 or ⅛ of a second. A glance at the table which accompanied the article shows that there is a rapid increase in the velocity of shot from the size designated as No. 10 up to the heavier No. 3; thus, No. 8 shot gave a velocity of 71 feet in a second of time above that of No. 10 shot; No. 6 gained 47 feet over No. 8, while No. 3 shows an increase of 86 feet over No. 6. With the heavier pellets the increase in velocity is less marked. The next fact at which we arrive from these experiments is of great interest to sportsmen. It is shown that if the same charges of powder and shot (4 drams of powder and 1¼ ounces of shot) be fired from a 10-gauge and then from a 12-gauge gun, we will get a velocity of 100 feet per second in favor of the 10-gauge. The late movement in favor of smaller bores is, therefore, one in the right direction. The best fowling-piece for upland shooting would be a 10 or 8 gauge gun, weighing about seven and a half pounds. It also appears that the proper charge of shot for a 12-gauge gun is 1⅛ ounces, and not 1¼ ounces, as is usually supposed.

In treating of shooting on the wing, Dr. Mayer distinguished between the "snap shot" and the "swing shot," giving the preference to the latter as the result of experience. Some sportsmen maintain that they always follow the flight of a bird, moving across the line of sight, with the gun pointed directly at the bird until the shot is fired. Prof. Mayer tried the experiment in the case of a willet, but instead of killing the first bird, the one aimed at, the third one behind it fell. The gun must always be pointed ahead of the bird. In firing snap shots, if the bird moves across the line of sight so fast as 30 miles an hour, and a 12-gauge gun is used, with 3¼ drams of Curtis & Harvey powder and 1⅛ ounces of shot, we must shoot 5 feet ahead of the bird at 30 yards, 7 feet ahead at 40 yards, and 11 feet ahead at 50 yards. If any sportsman doubts this, let him place a strip five feet long at a distance of 30 yards from his eye, and then judge whether these figures are too large. The apparent distance is only about 18 inches. However, nothing will make a good shot but practice. It has been said that "a pedagogue can teach to read and write, but a crack shot is a gift of the gods."

FACTORS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Lester F. Ward presented an article on "Feeling and Function as Factors in Human Development," of which the following is an abstract:

The phenomena of human development may be contemplated from two quite distinct points of view, only one of which has thus far received sufficient attention. These two points of view are, respectively, those of feeling and of function, and it is the first of them that has been neglected. According to the usual method of approaching such questions, man is a being requiring for his preservation a certain amount of nourishment, and for his perpetuation the begetting of offspring. The two essential factors from this point of view are the functions of nutrition and reproduction. Around the first of these cluster the industrial activities, and upon the second the family is founded. Out of them grow all the later and more complex characteristics of civilization. According to the other way of contemplating human development, man is regarded as a being endowed with feelings of the nature of desires. The existence of desires involves the effort to gratify them, and this effort in turn gives rise to human activities. The condition of society, at any time, is the result of these activities. Just as from the functional point of view nutrition and reproduction were shown to be the two primary, essential factors, from the point of view last stated, the gustatory and the sexual appetites are the primary and essential factors.

The advantage which the latter method possesses over the former is that it affords a scientific basis for the investigation of the laws of anthropology, while the other does not. The action of an organism in seeking the satisfaction of a desire finds an exact parallel in the action of a molecule in seeking to combine with others, or in that of a column of air which rushes in to fill a vacuum. The desires of individuals constitute true forces, identical in all respects with the physical forces of which other sciences treat, and all branches of anthropology, including sociology, at once take their places as true sciences. Perhaps this antithesis may be rendered more striking by considering function as the object which nature seeks, and feeling as that which man seeks. The object or aim of nature is the preservation and perpetuation of existing life; that of man and of all beings that are endowed with feeling is the gratification of existing desires. The former is objective, and constitutes a biological process; the latter is subjective, and is a moral or sociological process. The author then considered the nature of desires as proper subjects of scientific study, and a diagram was shown which indicated how these truly social forces [illegible]. The necessity of excluding [illegible] from the list of social forces was [illegible], and the contrast between intellect and feeling was pointed out. Finally, it was shown how, from the proper point of view, all human activities are capable of being classified, and such a classification was presented in a tabular form.

In the evening, after Mr. Alpheus Hyatt's lecture on the "Transformations of Planorbis," there was an exhibition of [illegible] and microscopic objects, under the auspices of the section of microscopy of the Boston Society of Natural History. About 40 [illegible] were shown. [illegible] very accurate instrument, devised by him for the purpose of measuring the distance between closely ruled lines on glass or metal and detecting the errors in the spacing. He also showed his standard metre and yard measures, which are, respectively, direct copies of the archives metre of Paris and of the British imperial yard standard.

CLOSING THE SESSIONS.

Steady attendance upon scientific meetings every day for an entire week, particularly under the circumstances in Boston, where there is so much to do and see during the spare hours of the afternoon and evening, is trying to most persons. This is the experience of those who have tried it here, and there are few of them who do not feel relieved that this day ends the meeting. Nevertheless, there has been an active interest manifested in the proceedings throughout the week, and there is no doubt that the prosperity of the association will continue for many years to come. The following are some of the statistics of the Boston meeting, furnished by the local Secretaries:

Number of papers entered	280
Number of persons registered	977
Number of new members elected	399
Number of Fellows elected	45
Number of members and Fellows who have paid the Boston assessment	867

Dr. Jeffries has tested 335 members for color-blindness, and has found 15 of them to be color-blind.

To-day the work of the association began with the general session in the morning, at which the tellers who were appointed yesterday morning to count the votes for Fellows, reported that the entire list of 45 had been elected. Among the Fellows elected is found the name of Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith, of Jersey City. Mrs. Smith is the first lady who has been elected a Fellow of the association. The Committee on Stellar Magnitudes, which was appointed in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday morning, consists of the following eminent astronomers: Prof. E. C. Pickering, Cambridge, Chairman; Prof. Lewis Boss, of Albany; Prof. S. W. Burnham, of Chicago; William Harkness, E. S. Holden, Simon Newcomb, of Washington; C. H. F. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y.; Ormond Stone, of Cincinnati, and C. A. Young, of Princeton. A Committee on Standard Time was announced, composed of the following gentlemen: O. Stone, T. P. Langley, E. C. Pickering, J. R. Eastman, L. Boss, L. Waldo, J. K. Rees, A. W. Hough, and H. S. Pritchett. Dr. George Engelman, of St. Louis, was elected Vice-President of section B for 1881.

THE CONCLUDING PAPERS.

Before the Anthropological Section Prof. E. S. Morse gave a very instructive account of his investigations in comparing shells from Koekkenmoeddings with themselves and with present forms of the same species. The shell-heaps contain an abundance of forms which have come down to us, but almost all have been more or less modified in shape and size. Some, however, have changed only slightly. He had measured the angles of the sprials and compared them with very interesting results, and he also measured the diameter and length of the shells, and made further comparisons by assuming the length at 100, and finding the diameters in relation to this number. He expressed the desire that all archæologists, in their expeditions, should collect and preserve the shells they find.

Mrs. Erminnie Smith then spoke in an interesting manner about some gambling games of the Iroquois Indians. Owing to the gradual spread of Protestant religion among the Tuscaroras, games of the kind are gradually becoming less frequent among them. During the reading of this contribution a large number of people crowded into the room, so that it was quite difficult to get either in or out until she had finished speaking.

Mr. J. G. Henderson followed with an account of the sign language and pantomimic dances of the North American Indians.

Prof. W. A. Rogers read a long contribution to nautical science, "On the Probable Error of a Single Observation at Sea, from the Observation of Officer W. H. Bacon, of the Cunard Steamer Scythia." He found the average error to be about three and one-tenth miles.

Among the other articles read during the morning session may be mentioned two by William Harkness, one "On the Color-correction of Achromatic Telescopes," and the other "On the Spectroscopic Measurement of the Approach or Recession of Stellar Objects." Prof. E. S. Holden followed with some remarks "on some of the consequences of a hypothesis, proposed by Prof. Pickering, that the intrinsic brilliancy of the fixed stars is the same for each star." Mr. P. H. Dudley spoke about "Transportation Expenses and Their Reduction." A long article was read in the chemical section by W. O. Atwater on the nutritive values of fish, in which he described some experiments to determine the nature of the food they furnish.

Mr. A. J. Cook, in Section B, described two new methods of fighting injurious insects, and he was followed by Mr. G. F. Wright who spoke about the "condition of the kames and moraines of New-England, as bearing upon the date of the glacial epoch." Prof. C. H. Hitchcock then read a short note "on the occurrence of tin at Winslow, Me." Prof. Cook stated that the codling moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, Linn., annually destroys many thousand dollars' worth of our best fruit, the apple. The best preventive hitherto known has not proved effective until after the insect has wrought the evil consequences. We could not destroy the moth, but only the larvæ after they had attacked the apples. It was found, however, that the apples are perfectly protected by spraying the trees with London purple—arsenite of lime, using 1 pound to 100 gallons of water. Experiments made with the cabbage-worm indicate that it is readily destroyed by the application of bi-sulphide of carbon. About 15 cubic centimetres should be poured into a hole in the ground near the roots of each plant. The afternoon was taken up with the reading of the few articles left over from the morning session, after which the sections and sub-sections finally adjourned.

In the evening the general session was called at 8 o'clock, and the concluding exercises were attended to, such as the passing of votes of acknowledgment and resolutions heartily thanking the people of Boston and others for their hospitality and many kindnesses. The association then adjourned, to meet again on Aug. 17, 1881, at Cincinnati.

THE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST DAY OF THE MEETING AT CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISLAND.

The greensward of the Staten Island Cricket Club, on old Camp Washington, was covered with diagrams yesterday for the games of lawn-tennis. Long nets, looking like seines, were stretched between posts at different points in the field. The boundary fences had received fresh coats of whitewash, and camp-stools for spectators were placed in rows on either side of the several tennis courts. It was the opening day of the first lawn-tennis tournament, which is open to all comers. The players began to arrive as early as 3 o'clock, although the games did not begin until 4. Most of the spectators were ladies, many of whom wore field costumes of gorgeous colors. Drags, phaetons, dog-carts, and a four-in-hand drew up at the fence near the entrance to the inclosure, and there were several parties of ladies and gentlemen on horseback. Among the more prominent persons present were Edward King, R. B. Whittemore, William Krebs, Erastus Wyman, John Farr, A. Butler Duncan, Lieut. Chadwick, United States Army, and Horace Waldo. The sun shone brightly, and there was just wind enough stirring to temper its rays. The games played were all single games, with 28 players entered. They will last three days. Among those who took part were H. Y. Gamble, of Toronto; B. J. Grey, of Bermuda; J. F. Helmuth, of London, Canada, and O. E. Woodhouse, who entered from Philadelphia, but who is really one of the best players in England. Their playing was watched with particular interest. The prize in the single games is a handsome silver cup valued at $100, presented for competition by the Staten Island Club. On one side of the trophy is the inscription—"The Champion Lawn-tennis Player of America." The double games will not begin until next Monday. The most interesting of the games played yesterday were between W. M. Donald, of Staten Island, and J. F. Helmuth, of London, Canada, and T. Ruyther and O. E. Woodhouse. The "returning" of these players, during which the balls were continually kept in motion in mid-air, created much enthusiasm. Four courts were simultaneously occupied by as many sets of contestants. The games were played in three parts, those players who scored the best two in three games being the winners. Following are the scores:

H. L. [illegible], 15, against E. Barnes, 26; R. Ware, 15, against W. H. Davidge, 30; W. B. Lawrence, 28, against W. P. Anderson, 24; H. Gamble, 28, against J. Duer, 27; W. M. Donald, 12, against J. F. Helmuth, 30; E. W. Ruby, 14, against J. F. [illegible], 30; R. T. Grady, 30, against E. H. Metcalf, 7; S. Nicoll, 7, against F. Eldridge, 29; A. B. Davidson, 19, against W. H. Wood, 30; A. F. H. Hanning, 30, against R. Travers, 24; T. Ruyther, 26, against O. E. Woodhouse, 28.

The games to-day will be in the following order: Draper and Barnes, Harvey and Saunders, Davidge and F. L. Henry, Lawrence and Gamble, Wood and Helmuth, W. J. Snyder and H. C. Larned, N. Henderson and L. R. Embury, B. T. Grey and another, Eldridge and another.

A TELEPHONE CONVENTION.

A convention of persons interested in the manufacture, sale, and operation of telephones, called by officers of 26 telephone companies, will be held at Niagara Falls on Tuesday, the 7th inst. Circulars have been issued to all companies and organizations, requesting them to send representatives, and individual operators have also been invited to participate in the proceedings. The principal object of the convention is the formation of a general telephone association. When that is accomplished, the following, among other subjects, will be discussed: The formation of standing committees to prepare reports on such subjects as may be referred to them; the publication of the reports in pamphlet form; the consideration of a uniform system of exchange, rentals, transit and local tolls, and private line rentals; merits of the different systems of telephonic communication now in operation; different plans of company organization; aerial, submarine, and underground cables for telephonic service; line construction; electrical disturbances on telephone lines; the advisability of organizing a life insurance bureau, and a general interchange of ideas. Reduced rates of transportation have been secured in behalf of delegates.

A DEFICIT IN ALBANY COUNTY.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Owing to retrenchments in appropriations by the Board of Supervisors last Fall, the County Treasurer finds that an indebtedness will fall due in November amounting to $200,000, to pay which he will have only $80,000. The Treasurer has borrowed $150,000 on the credit of the county to meet demands falling due to-day.

ABOUT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL

CONNECTION OF THE ENTERPRISE WITH POLITICS.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT ENGINEERING WORK RECALLED BY "HOOSAC"—A REPLY TO RECENT CRITICISMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the caption "The Hoosac Tunnel in Politics" an article appeared in THE TIMES of the 21st inst. containing some important errors of fact. Will you permit one who claims a thorough familiarity with the history of the tunnel enterprise to make a few corrections?

It is not correct that no progress was made up to 1859. Seven miles of expensive road had been built from North Adams to the State line of Vermont, both approaches to the tunnel, and 1,000 lineal feet of tunnel completed; also, the western shaft, involving an expenditure of over $800,000, before a dollar of State loan was advanced, and a commission in 1868 reported that the contractors, H. Haupt & Co., had expended, of their own resources, over $400,000 before the State made any advances. It is not correct that "the company applied in 1860 for a change in the loan act." A committee of investigation was appointed at the instigation of enemies of the project, who required the contractors to produce their books, and after protracted investigation the committee became satisfied that the tunnel was costing the contractors less than $50 per lineal foot, or less than $1,250,000 for the whole tunnel. The committee decided, on their own volition, to change the conditions of the loan of State credit, took $600,000 from the tunnel loan of $2,000,000, and applied it to the road, prescribed minutely the dimensions of the tunnel and the characteristics of the road, and provided for the appointment of a State Engineer, under whose constant supervision the work was to be prosecuted. And this act, if let alone, would have insured the completion of the road and tunnel under a simple loan of credit, without costing the State a dollar, either for principal or interest.

It is the very opposite of true that "in 1862 the company managers, after a vigorous effort, induced the Legislature to assume the work of construction." The facts are that Gov. Andrew, against the wishes of the Executive Council, insisted on removing the State Engineer appointed by Gov. Banks, and his successor, by withholding $100,000 from the contractors' estimates, compelled them to suspend work and appeal to the Governor and Council for protection. An investigating committee of council, and subsequently a joint special committee of ten of both houses, after a most protracted investigation, reported unanimously that the railroad company and the contractors under them "had faithfully labored to perform, and had faithfully performed, all their duties and obligations to the State, and that the suspension of the work resulted from a misapprehension of his duties on the part of the State Engineer." The bill reported by the committee provided for the resumption of the work by the contractors. The Governor insisted that the work should be taken out of the hands of the contractors and of the company and carried on by State Commissioners, and no alternative remained but a compromise to secure and protect the right of redemption. This right was reserved for 10 years after the tunnel was completed, and the expenditures for which the company should be responsible limited to $2,000,000, the amount of the original loan, and which, in the hands of the contractors, had been demonstrated to be sufficient, a fact at that time unquestioned by any one. Possession was surrendered under the act of 1862, and the powers of the company suspended until the completion of the tunnel should permit them to be resumed. The organization was maintained. Two months before the tunnel was completed the company presented a memorial asking for a commission to audit accounts and determine the amount to be paid in order to resume possession of their property. The Commonwealth, represented by the Attorney General, appeared before the committee, and argued that no legislative action was required, as the company had a perfect remedy in the courts, under a general statute allowing suit to be brought against the State for redemption of mortgaged property. The Legislature refused the commission. Forced to appeal to the courts, the company was compelled to incur great expense to provide means to make a tender, and to employ counsel. Judge Hoar and the Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Boston, and Messrs. Choate, of New-York, and Bullitt and Dickson, of Philadelphia, were retained as counsel, and suit commenced. The Commonwealth made answer, and in opposition to her former position before the committee now denied the jurisdiction of the court, and pleaded sovereignty as a bar to the enforcement of any decree that the court might make. The Court dismissed the bill filed by the company.

At the last session of the Legislature the company asked, as a right and not as a favor, that the Supreme Court of the State should be granted that jurisdiction which both parties supposed it had when the contract was made. After delaying action until near the close of the session, the Judiciary Committee reported a bill giving the court jurisdiction, but on conditions entirely different from the contract. Counsel promptly gave notice that the act would not be accepted, and that it was impossible to perceive by what rule, either of law or equity, one party to a contract could recognize all the conditions favorable to itself and ignore all those that had been inserted for the protection of the other party. The case was then referred to the next Legislature, a mode of indefinite postponement frequently resorted to in Massachusetts.

These are the exact facts, and, perhaps, in view of them, the provision fixing the limit at $2,000,000 will not appear so strange. Greatly increased expenditures under State management that might render the right of redemption valueless were anticipated by the company, and protection insisted upon; but no one imagined that any amount of incompetency or mismanagement could have inflated the cost to $19,000,000, without, as can be proved, adding appreciably to the actual value of the property. The charge "that skillful lobbyists had hoodwinked an honest Legislature" has no foundation in fact to rest upon, as the foregoing record proves. The Supreme Court of the State has not decided that the company has no right to demand a surrender. The court decided nothing. Although the learned counsel of the company were unanimously of opinion that there could not even be a question as to the jurisdiction of the court under the general statute, the court took a different view, declined to try the case, and dismissed the bill. You say: "The surrendered rights of the railroad company did not amount in value to over $800,000." The commission in 1868 reported that the contractors alone had expended over $400,000 before they had received the first dollar in return, in addition to which the towns and private stockholders had paid in large sums, and Attorney-General Train reported to the Governor and Council, soon after the State took possession, that private parties had expended over $1,000,000, but whether much or little, it is difficult to perceive what this has to do with the contract obligations of the State.

You are quite correct in the opinion that "the question is certain to come up before the Legislature next Winter," but whether "a disposition will undoubtedly be shown to settle the matter with a due regard to all the interests involved" is a question which in view of the past record may be doubted. One thing is certain, the legal remedies of the company against the State have been exhausted, there has been no default on their part, and the State can never plead the Statute of Limitation or deny the right of petition. It must come up every year until settled; parties interested have waited 18 years; before 50 years more justice may be secured. The poor widow succeeded by much importunity, even with the unjust Judge. How long can a just, "generous, and opulent Commonwealth" continue to deny a right or evade an equitable settlement? The position of Massachusetts is simply that of a mortgagee in possession. She has no title to the Hoosac Tunnel; this has been repeatedly recognized by Judiciary Committees of the Legislature. Yet she assumes to exercise rights of ownership, and has recently made a contract to lease the property of the company for a period of years to the Fitchburg Railroad Company. This act does not indicate a disposition to do justice by a surrender of the property in accordance with the contract, but it may facilitate a settlement by bringing the case under the jurisdiction of the United States courts. The State placed herself in a position of equality with the company in making the contract, and then interposed the shield of sovereignty as a bar to its enforcement. The State cannot be sued, but parties in possession may be, particularly as three-fourths of the stock is held by citizens of other States. In the United States courts law and equity are sure to be respected.

HOOSAC.

NOTE.—It may be as "Hoosac" asserts, that the railroad and the tunnel were wrested from the grasp of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company by Gov. Andrew, but we can only say that the general recollection of sentiment at that time is not in the least in accord with this supposition. Gov. Andrew, we may add, was not the tyrant of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and could not ride rough-shod over its Legislature; hence, "the Governor insisted," &c., clauses in "Hoosac's" communication must be taken with some allowance. But besides this, the legislation was wholly permissive. The company was authorized to surrender its works if it saw fit to do so, which surrender was made six months after the passage of the enabling act, by action of the stockholders and Directors. It is hardly necessary to notice the misquotations of our remarks which "Hoosac" has used as a basis for correction, for they have nothing to do with the question at issue. This is, is the limitation of $2,000,000 in the act of April 28, 1862, an expressed contract by which the State should be compelled to stand in dealing with the company desiring to redeem the property? On this point legal advisers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have given concurrent opinions. Dwight Foster said in 1862: "A mortgagee who should take possession of a partly built house would have the right to put it in a tenantable condition. And a mortgagee whose security is a tunnel partly excavated through a mountain may finish the tunnel so that it can be used for the only possible purpose of its construction. * * * Before any right of redemption could be granted by a court of equity [the mortgagor] must pay the whole $2,000,000, and just as much more as the Commonwealth may be obliged to expend in order to render the railroad and tunnel reasonably fit for use." At about the same time Judge Isaac F. Redfield said: "In regard to the right of the Commonwealth to finish the road and insist upon holding the prior claim to it to the full extent of all their advances, perhaps nothing more need be said. Upon general principles such advances, made by a mortgagee in possession, by way of permanent erections, would not be a valid claim as against the mortgagor. But necessary repairs are a valid claim, both against mortgagor and subsequent incumbrances. And permanent erections made by consent or acquiescence of the mortgagor, and of subsequent incumbrancers, or while they lie by and do not object to such erections being made, are also a valid prior claim upon the estate. And in one case, when the estate consisted of a building lot, which was unproductive, a permanent building erected at the expense of $5,000 was held as a valid claim on the part of the first mortgagee in possession." Now, that the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company did lie by and acquiesce in this work is notorious, for its President, the Hon. Alvah Crocker, was at the time the head of the State commission under whose charge most of the work was carried on. As to the assertion that the company would have completed the work under the act of 1860, with the State credit of $2,000,000, this is an assumption altogether too visionary to admit of serious confutation. The State is prepared, and was prepared last Winter, to settle the dispute by arbitration, or upon any equitable basis; but equity is something the company does not desire. It wishes to hold by the stipulations in its bond.—EDITOR TIMES.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Cotton easy; some sales lower; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 380 bales; gross, 380 bales; exports, coastwise, 529 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 22,020 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 1.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 1,335 bales; gross, 1,816 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,770 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 5,180 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—Cotton active and easy; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 851 bales; exports, coastwise, 129 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 6,390 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Cotton quiet; ⅛c. lower; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; receipts, 21 bales; shipments, [illegible] bales; stock, 1,576 bales; sales, 200 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 1,949 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 13,387 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 103 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,854 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11¼c.; receipts, 67 bales; shipments, 200 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 6,251 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 1—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 70¼; Erie, 39¾; do. second Consols, 90; Illinois Central, 115½; Pennsylvania Central, 59½; Reading, 12¼; New-York Central, 134¾. British Consols, 97 9-16, for money and 97 11-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105¼. Erie, 39¾. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 70½; do. second mortgage, 30; Erie, 40½; Reading, 12¼.

4 P. M.—Erie, 39½. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes 85f. 75c. for the account.

4:15 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105¼; Erie, 39¾; do. second Consols, 90½; Reading, 12; New-York Central, 134¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £61,000.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Pork—Prime Mess—Eastern firmer at 74s.; Western firmer at 67s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 40s.; Short Rib steady at 40s.; Long Clear firmer at 42s.; Short Clear firmer at 45s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 48s.; Shoulders firmer at 29s. Beef—India Mess firmer at 67s. 6d.; Extra India Mess firmer at 80s.; Prime Mess firmer at 60s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 42s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 35s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 26s. 6d. Rosin—Common firmer at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d.; fine steady at 10s. Cheese—American choice steady at 65s. Lard-oil, none in market. Flour—Extra State dull at 13s. 3d. Wheat—No. 1 White steady at 9s.; Spring No. 2 dull at 8s.; Winter, new Western, dull at 8s. 6d.; Winter, new Southern, dull at 8s. 8d. Corn—Mixed steady at 5s. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American, none in market. Rosin—Common, at London, steady at 4s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, at London, dull at 25s. 3d. The stock of Wheat is 1,500,000 centals; Corn, 210,000 centals; Flour, 58,000 sacks, 9,000 bbls.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—There is a moderate inquiry which is freely supplied; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 300 bales; no American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6 13-16d.; also, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 3-16d. Futures quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 64s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,050 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 7-32d. Provisions—Lard 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Produce—Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 5-16d. Futures firm.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The following are Tuesday's Wool sales in detail: [illegible] bales New-Zealand—Fleece, 1s. [illegible]; scoured, 1s. 3d.@[illegible]; greasy, 9d.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, [illegible]; Lambs' scoured, 1s. [illegible]; greasy, 11¼d.@1s. 1d.; 1,386 bales Cape and Natal—Fleece, [illegible]; scoured, 1s. [illegible]; greasy, [illegible]; 1,190 bales Sydney—Fleece, 1s. 3d.@1s. [illegible]; scoured, 1s.@1s. [illegible]; greasy, [illegible]; locks and pieces, [illegible]; Lambs' scoured, 1s. 7d.; greasy, 7d.@11d.; 917 bales Port Phillip—Fleece, 1s. 1d.@1s. 6d.; scoured, 1s. 1d.@1s. [illegible]; greasy, 8d.@1s. [illegible]; locks and pieces, [illegible]; Lambs, [illegible]; 304 bales Adelaide—Scoured 1s. [illegible]; greasy, 7¼d.@9d.; locks and pieces, [illegible]; Lambs' scoured, [illegible]; greasy, 7d.@8d.

The Wool sales proceeded to-day with sustained spirit, and prices were quite firm; 10,300 bales were sold, principally New-Zealand, South Australian, and New-South Wales.

LONDON, Aug. 31—4 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 8d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed-oil, £27 [illegible] ⅌ ton.

HAVRE, Sept. 1.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 53¼f.@[illegible] ⅌ 50 kilos.

HAMBURG, Sept. 1.—Wilcox's Lard closed yesterday at [illegible] marks ⅌ 100 ℔.

ANTWERP, Sept. 1.—Petroleum, 23⅝f. for fine pale American.

In the Rio Janeiro Coffee market of Aug. 30 the week's sales for Europe should have been stated at 80,000 bags, and for the United States at 72,000 bags, instead of 37,000 and 30,000 respectively. This error was made on the cable.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Beach, J.
Nos. 137½, 149, 150, 204, 210, 250, 252, 261, 262, 263.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.
Assessment Calendar—Nos. 318, 319, 322, 323, 324, 366, 388, 396, 408, 409, 412, 413, 414, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Speir and Russell, JJ.
Nos. 1, 2, 3.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Speir, J.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
Motions will be heard at 11 o'clock A. M.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Beach.

Foster vs. The Empire State Brick Company.—I do not think there is power in the court to grant this application, save upon consent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Vorst.

Granted.—The People ex rel. Evans; the People ex rel. Harrison; the People ex rel. Belton; Beamet vs. the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Van Brunt.

In the Matter of the Assignment of Levy, &c.—I find with the papers no account of the expenses of the assignor, nor any memorandum or proof as to the expenses of this accounting.

In re Application, &c., of Williams, et al., &c.—I have examined the lien law of 1875, and find no authority vested in the court to direct the payment of this money by the County Clerk.

Walker vs. Godfrey.—Upon a careful examination of the affidavits upon both sides I am unable to determine entirely to my own satisfaction whether the order of arrest should be maintained or vacated, as, however, under the new code the issue of fraud can be determined by a jury after a hearing by such jury of the evidence of witnesses orally examined before them, I think the order of arrest should not be vacated, but that the bail in these cases should be reduced so that it will aggregate $2,500, which sum will undoubtedly assure the presence of the defendant in that State in case this issue should be found against him.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge [illegible].

Orders Vacated.—Hnup vs. Wittkopk; Hubbard vs. Davenport.—Orders vacating order of arrest and discontinuing actions.

Somerville vs. [illegible].—Motion granted removing cause to United States Circuit Court.

Orders of Discontinuance.—Phinney vs. [illegible]; Darrickson vs. Brown; Chase vs. Stuart.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Justification dismissed.

Orders Signed.—Dahlin vs. Kasner; Schafers vs. Brust; [illegible] vs. [illegible].—Order awarding costs to plaintiff.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. W. Flour, pks.	170	Leather, sides	1,194
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Molasses, bbls.	130
Bees-wax, pks.	5	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,624
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	3,461
Copper, cakes	342	Tar, bbls.	573
Dried Fruit, pks.	12	Pitch, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, pks.	1,706	Oil-cake, pks.	201
Flour, bbls.	13,907	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	115	Pork, pks.	103
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Beef, pks.	100
Corn, bushels	93,500	Cut-meats, pks.	4,758
Oats, bushels	37,900	Lard, tcs.	10
Rye, bushels	15,872	Butter, pks.	8,309
Malt, bushels	800	Cheese, pks.	14,087
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Skins, bales	3
Oat-meal, bags	125	Starch, pks.	300
Flax-seed, bags	[illegible]	Tallow, pks.	91
Grease, pks.	416	Tobacco, hhds.	305
Grass-seed, bags	200	Tobacco, pks.	[illegible]
Hides, bales	31	Whisky, bbls.	438
Lead, pigs	2,367	Wool, bales	304

COFFEE—Rio attracted more attention at essentially unchanged quotations, though closing somewhat firmer; sales of 6,298 bags per City of Rio, and 1,745 bags do. per Ptolemy on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 78,939 bags; at the outports, 6,147 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 87,077 bags....Other kinds have been in good demand at former figures....The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 10,000 mats Java, 11,526 mats Singapore, 5,177 bags Laguayra, 1,714 bags Mexican, 872 bags Maracaibo, 379 bags Costa Rica, 318 bags Savanilla, 300 bags San Domingo, and 200 bags Porto Rico sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range. Also, 1,719 bags Costa Rica, 3,467 bags Maracaibo, 218 bags Savanilla, and 787 bags San Domingo, in transit to Europe....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 74,456 bags and 138,844 mats....We quote Rio, ordinary invoices, at 14c.; fair at 15c.; good at 15½c.; prime at 17c.; Rio, in job lots, at 11c.@18½c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 15½c.@16c.; do., in lots, at 11c.@19c....Java invoices, 19c.@23c.; Singapore, 14c.@16c.; Ceylon, 14c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 13½c.@14½c.; Mexican, 14c.@15½c.; Jamaica, 13½c.@15c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@17½c.; Costa Rica, 13c.@17c.; San Domingo, 12c.@14c.; Porto Rico, 14c.@18c.; Angostura, 14c.@17c. ⅌ ℔.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Slow of sale, including Hogshead Staves quoted at $55@$140; Pipe do., $135@$180; Barrel do., [illegible]; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 45@$2 15; Molasses do., $1 70@$1 90; Box Shooks, [illegible]; Empty Hogsheads, $1 75; Hoops, [illegible] $35 for 12 to 14 feet, as to quality.

CORDAGE—A limited trade noted on the basis of former figures.

COTTON—Business in the option line has been comparatively tame at, however, an improvement of about 5@6 points....Early deliveries quiet; quoted down 3-16c. ⅌ ℔....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 979 bales, including 479 bales to spinners and 500 bales to shippers. Low Middling quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 9-16c.@11 11-16c.; Middling at 11 13-16c.@11 15-16c.; Fair at 13 11-16c.@13 13-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 51,000 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 5,037 bales, and thus far this week, 25,901 bales, (against 10,637 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1880, have been 5,037 bales, (against 2,490 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 10,297 bales; to the Continent, 385 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 141,673 bales. Stock in New-York, 68,358 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Sales.	Prices.
September	19,300	11.06@11.15
October	15,600	[illegible]
November	1,800	10.49@10.55
December	3,000	10.48@10.56
January	2,800	10.53@10.60
February	700	10.71@10.76
March	700	10.86@10.92
April	200	10.99@11.07

Transferable orders issued at 11.20.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
September	11.11@	11.16@11.17
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	10.51@	10.54@10.55
December	[illegible]	10.55@10.56
January	10.61@10.62	10.65@10.66
February	10.72@10.75	10.79@10.80
March	10.88@10.90	10.92@10.94
April		11.06@11.08

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

September	11.10	January	10.56
October	10.57	February	[illegible]
November	10.47	March	10.83
December	10.47	April	11.00

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	New-Orleans and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Low Middling	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Low Middling	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Good Middling	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Strict Good Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Fair	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 5-16	Low Middling	9 13-16
Strict Good Ord	9 1-16	Middling	10 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, chiefly for home use, at generally easier and somewhat irregular prices, closing heavily, in sympathy with the weakness in the Wheat line....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,250 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 1,400 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 75@$4 10 for poor to very choice; 1,700 bbls. City Mill Extras, nearly all West India grades, at $5 20@$5 35 for fair to very choice, [illegible], with South American brands quoted at $5 35@$5 65 for fair to very choice, and very poor to strictly fancy English brands at $3 75@$4 25, and Winter Wheat Extra of City Mill produce, for Europe, at [illegible], as to quality, and very good to fancy trade and family Extras at [illegible]; 2,400 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at [illegible] for very inferior to very choice, [illegible]; 2,500 bbls. do. straight Extras, these at [illegible] for very poor to very choice, [illegible]; 800 bbls. Patent do., at from [illegible] for inferior to very fancy, [illegible]; 4,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at from [illegible] for inferior seconds to strictly fancy family brands, [illegible]. [illegible] Southern Flour dull and heavy; 625 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, [illegible]....RYE FLOUR quiet at about former figures; 300 bbls. were placed, in lots, mainly inferior to choice Superfine State, [illegible]....CORN-MEAL in moderate request; Brandywine quoted at $3 25; [illegible]....Corn-meal, in bags, quoted heavy, as offered more freely and in less demand, [illegible].

WHEAT—Unusual activity has been reported in Winter Wheat to-day, chiefly in the option line, extensive dealings having occurred at the official calls, which were correspondingly protracted. Prices have been variable, opening about as at the close of yesterday, subsequently receding [illegible] a bushel, fluctuating during the day, and leaving off heavily, as influenced, in good part, by the adverse tenor of the market advices from the West, as well as from Europe. Export requirements were on a comparatively moderate scale. Spring Wheat has been very dull, and bids have been reported as further reduced about 1c. a bushel. No. 2 Spring was formally restored to the Grain call to-day, but without resulting in business, as buyers and sellers were wide apart in their views....Sales have been reported of 1,630,000 bushels, of which [illegible] bushels for prompt delivery, including [illegible]. [illegible]

CORN—A very active business has been reported in Corn again to-day, mostly for forward delivery, opening irregularly, yielding on the earlier transactions a trifle, but hardening a little through the afternoon, and leaving off firmly. The October option was in the highest favor with speculative dealers. Offerings for prompt delivery were quite moderate, leading to an advance of about ¼c. a bushel....Sales have been reported of 813,000 bushels, [illegible].

OATS—A fair demand prevailed again to-day at a further advance of about 1c.@2c. a bushel, on light offerings, but the market closed more or less irregular, in instances about ½c. a bushel under the highest figures....[illegible].

RYE—Quoted about as on yesterday, on a very dull market; [illegible].

BARLEY AND MALT—About as last quoted.

FEED—Held more firmly and in better request; [illegible].

HEMP—[illegible].

HIDES—A good demand has been noted for the leading kinds, which have been quoted quite firm....[illegible].

HOPS—Have been held with some show of confidence, in view of the rather adverse tenor of the crop advices, on, however, a limited call for supplies....New-York, new crop, fair to very choice, quoted at [illegible]; Eastern do., nominal; Wisconsin do., nominal; old, all growths, 4c.@16c.; Pacific Coast Hops, crop of 1879, 23c.@25c.; do., old, (nominal,) 5c.@8c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted essentially as before, with a good demand noted for most kinds of stock.

LEATHER—Has been of readier sale at full previous quotations.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for the more desirable qualities of foreign, which have been in light stock and rather above the views of purchasers, thus checking business....Refining Cuba Muscovado quoted at 37c. for 50 test; other grades proportionately; Porto Rico quoted at 35c.@48c., as to quality....New-Orleans has been in light request, even in a jobbing way, ranging from 45c.@55c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups have been rather more sought after, with Sugar Syrup, fair to very choice, quoted at 38c.@45c.; Molasses do. at 25c.@32c. for ordinary to prime. Sugarhouse Molasses quoted, in hhds. and bbls., at 23c.@25c., the latter rate for extra heavy....Stock of foreign in first hands here, 2,100 hhds., against 3,004 hhds. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet within the range of [illegible] for Strained to good Strained; [illegible] for No. 2; $2 05@$2 87½ for No. 1; [illegible] for pale to Window Glass, ⅌ 280 ℔....Wilmington Tar quoted at $3; City Pitch at $1 85@$1 90....Spirits Turpentine again quoted higher and in demand, merchantable, prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 35c.; sales reported of 170 bbls. at 35c., and small lot on dock at 34½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair request, quoted here for early delivery as closing at 9¾c. bid....Refined, in cases, quoted at 12½c.@13½c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands....Crude quoted at 6¼c.@7¼c. in shipping order here....Naphtha at 7½c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 9½c....At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 9⅝c....At the Petroleum Exchange, a fair business has been reported in United Certificates of Crude, here and at the primary markets, opening at [illegible] bid, ranging from [illegible], and closing at [illegible] bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been moderately active at somewhat stronger prices, though closing weaker and irregular....Mess Pork very quiet for prompt delivery; quoted at [illegible] for ordinary; sales of 250 bbls. at [illegible]....And in the option line, Western Mess has been dull and unchanged, with September options closing at $15 70@$15 80; October at $15 70@$15 80. The stock of Pork in packing yards to-day was 41,882 bbls., of which 1,651 bbls. old and 40,231 bbls. new, against a total of 46,874 bbls. Aug. 1, 1880, and 30,488 bbls. Sept. 1, 1879....Receipts in August, 6,418 bbls.; (warehouse pks. 5,901 New-York bbls.;) exports in August, 16,014 bbls.)....DRESSED HOGS in fair request, with City quoted at 7c., and Pigs at 7½c., and "grass stock" at [illegible]....CUT-MEATS moderately sought after at former quotations....BACON firm, but quiet; Long Clear quoted here at [illegible]; Short Clear, [illegible]....Western Steam LARD has been fairly active at firmer prices for early delivery, closing for contract grade at $8 35....Sales reported of 1,160 tcs. at [illegible] for spot....And, in the option line, trade to a fair aggregate, opening a shade higher, but closing weaker, with September options closing at [illegible]; October at [illegible]; November at [illegible]; year option at [illegible]....Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam, for September delivery, at [illegible]; 6,500 tcs. October, at [illegible]; 3,000 tcs. November, at [illegible]; 1,000 tcs. December, at [illegible]; 2,000 tcs. seller's option, year, [illegible]....City Steam Lard in demand; quoted at the close at [illegible]; sales, 250 tcs. at [illegible]....Refined Lard in moderate demand; brands suited to the Continent quoted for early delivery at the close at [illegible], with sales of 750 tcs....Stock of Lard here to-day, 46,031 tcs. prime, 1,000 tcs. off grade, and 6,936 tcs. Stearine, or a total of 53,967 tcs., against a total of 69,081 tcs. Aug. 1, 1880, and 119,760 tcs. Sept. 1, 1879. Receipts in August [illegible]; exports, [illegible]....BEEF unchanged. Stock of Beef in packing yards here to-day, 3,500 tcs. and bbls. (all new,) against a total of 4,387 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1880, and [illegible] tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1879....BEEF HAMS, BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS about as last quoted....TALLOW fairly active, with sales noted of 155,000 ℔ at [illegible]....STEARINE quiet; quoted at the close, for prompt delivery, City at 9c. and Western at 9c.

SKINS—Quoted firm, with a good demand noted.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand on the basis of [illegible] for fair to good Refining Cuba....Sales reported of 1,200 hhds. and 750 bags Centrifugal at [illegible]; 648 hhds. and 5,000 bags French Islands at [illegible]; 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at [illegible], and 4,300 bags Pernambuco at 7c....Refined Sugars more sought after, with Cut-loaf closing at [illegible]; Crushed, [illegible]; Powdered, [illegible]; Granulated, [illegible]; Soft White, [illegible]; Soft Yellow, [illegible]....Stock of Raw Sugars in first hands here to-day: 110,142 hhds., 9,904 bxs., [illegible] bags, (and 7,121 hhds. Melado,) against 83,782 hhds., 32,097 bxs., [illegible] bags, (and 4,044 hhds. Melado,) same time last year. The stock of bagged Sugars includes [illegible] bags Manila, [illegible] bags Brazil, [illegible] bags Cuba, [illegible] bags San Domingo, and 7,235 bags of other kinds....The movements in Raw Sugars since Aug. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1880	129,190	10,074	641,516	6,516
Receipts since	[illegible]	[illegible]	190,589	490
Sales since	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	326
Stock, Sept. 1, 1880	[illegible]	8,944	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock, Sept. 2, 1879	[illegible]	32,097	[illegible]	4,044

TOBACCO—Has been moderately active at firm prices....Receipts of domestic Leaf in August, [illegible] hhds.; deliveries since, [illegible] hhds.; (of sales, [illegible] hhds., there were 5,050 hhds. for export)....Stock in the inspection warehouses here this morning, [illegible] hhds., against [illegible] hhds. same date last year....Receipts of Spanish Tobacco here in August, [illegible] bales; sales and reshipments, [illegible] bales; stock to-day, [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales, Sept. 1, 1879....Sales of Seed-leaf here in August, 6,560 cases, of which [illegible] cases for export....Exports of Seed-leaf and Cutting since Jan. 1, [illegible] cases, against [illegible] cases same time last year.

FREIGHTS—A fair demand has been reported to-day, chiefly for accommodation for Grain, Cotton, Provisions, and Petroleum at about previous quotations, ship-owners and agents, as a rule, meeting the requirements of the export interest quite promptly at current figures. Steam tonnage for the Cotton trade continued in request, mostly for Southern port loading....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 3,500 bales Cotton at [illegible], including local shipments at [illegible], but mostly by outport steamers and as low as [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Flour at [illegible], (mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as [illegible];) 4,300 sacks Flour and Meal, nearly all of through freight and for forward shipment, within the range of [illegible], mostly by outport steamers, and as low as [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, reported within the range of [illegible]....[illegible]....FOR GLASGOW—By steam 2,700 bbls. Flour at [illegible]....[illegible]....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, [illegible]....FOR BRITISH CHANNEL—A British bark, 991 tons, hence, with about 6,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British bark, [illegible] tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters Grain at 5s.; another, with about 7,000 quarters do. from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian ship, 1,011 tons, hence, with about 7,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d.; a British bark, 387 tons, hence, with 6,000 quarters do. at 5s. 3d.; three British steam-ships, hence, with, respectively, about 9,500, 9,000, and 8,000 do., reported at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; a foreign bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 quarters do. from Boston, reported at 5s. 3d....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A foreign ship, hence, with 6,000 quarters Grain, at 5s....FOR THE CONTINENT—A foreign bark, with about 7,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 400 bales Cotton, forward shipment, reported at [illegible]; 1,000 sacks Flour, in lots, at 27s. 6d.; equal to 250 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at [illegible], (in good part through freight;) room for Grain quoted at 15s. asked; 850 pks. Provisions, Tallow, and other Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s....FOR MARSEILLES—An Italian bark, [illegible] tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d.; a British steam-ship, with about 9,500 quarters do., at 6s. [illegible]....FOR A FRENCH PORT—A foreign bark, with about 5,200 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 1,500 sacks Flour, on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d.; room for Grain quoted at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; equal to 250 tons Heavy Goods at [illegible]; 700 pks. Measurement Goods at [illegible]. And, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at [illegible], and sundry lots of Measurement Goods at [illegible]....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 1.60 reichmarks; 1,000 pks. Provisions and other Heavy Goods, in lots, at [illegible] reichmarks; small lots of Butter at 2 reichmarks, and Leather at 50 reichmarks. And, by sail, equal to 150 tons Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s., mostly at 30s.; and small lots of Measurement Goods at [illegible]....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 1,400 sacks Flour at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 1,750 pks. Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; equal to 200 tons Measurement Goods at [illegible]....FOR A DANISH PORT—A Norwegian bark, 333 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, 6s. [illegible]....FOR CAPE TOWN—A British bark, 473 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load in regular line, at market rates....FOR CARDENAS—An American schooner, hence, with Cooperage Stock, reported on the basis of 35c. for Shooks, and 75c. for Empty Hogsheads....FOR GONAIVES AND BACK—A British brig, 138 tons, with general cargo, at $1,475 and foreign port charges.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Flour easier; lower to sell. Wheat—Options higher and cash lower; White closed weak; No. 2 Red Fall, 90c., cash; [illegible] September; 90¼c.@90½c., October; 91c.@91¼c., November; [illegible], all the year; No. 3 do., [illegible]; No. 4 do., 80c.@81c. Corn higher at 35¼c., cash; [illegible], September; [illegible], October; [illegible], December; 35c., all the year. Oats higher at [illegible], cash; [illegible], September; 27¼c., October. Rye higher at 75¼c. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky higher at $1 13. Pork quiet; jobbing $15 75. Lard higher, and held at 8c., asked. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, $5 40; Clear Rib, $8 50; Clear Sides, $8 75. Bacon higher; Shoulders, $6 25; Clear Rib, $9 [illegible]; Clear Sides, $9 87½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Flour steady; sales 800 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 hard Duluth, to arrive, at $1 13. Corn in fair demand, and prices higher; sales, 26,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 45½c.; [illegible] do., first half September, at 45½c.; 2 cars do. at [illegible]; 10,000 bushels by sample at 44c.; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at [illegible]. Oats scarce and firm. Barley and Rye neglected. Freights to New-York—Railroads—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 8½c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels. Lake—Flour, 13,400 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 14,540 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 189,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels. Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 166,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—Flour strong; Superfine, [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]; Treble Extra, $4 50@$4 75; high grades, $4 87½@$5 75. Corn quiet at 57c.@58c. Oats steady at 40c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 25. Hay scarce and firm; choice, $23. Pork quiet but firm at $16 50. Lard steady; tierce, 8⅜c.@9c.; keg, 9⅛c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, $6. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, $5 [illegible]; [illegible]; Clear Rib, $9 75@$9 75; Clear Sides, $10. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet but firm; canvased, [illegible]; 12½c. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, $1 [illegible]. Coffee in fair demand and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½c.@16½c. Sugar in active demand but weak; Kettle, 10¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 10⅝c. Molasses—None here. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, ordinary good to choice, 5c.@6¼c. Bran scarce and firm at 72½c. Exchange—New-York, sight, $2 50 ⅌ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 81½.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat heavy; No. 2 Amber, 88c.@90c.; No. 2 Red Winter, 90c.@91½c.; receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 17,000 bushels. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 43c. Oats firm; Mixed, 30c.@31c. Rye steady; No. 2, 83c. Barley quiet; Fall sample, 98c. Pork dull and nominal at $16. Lard firm at 7¾c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, $4 80; Clear Rib, $8 62½. Bacon strong; Shoulders, $5 87½; Clear Rib, $9 37½; Clear Sides, $9 75. Whisky active, firm, and higher at $1 12. Butter strong; choice Western Reserve, 17c.@18c.; choice Central Ohio, 15c.@16c. Sugar steady; hards, 11c.@11½c.; New-Orleans out of the market. Hogs quiet; common, $3 90@$4 45; light, $4 50@$4 80; packing, $4 75@$5 10; butchers', $5 10@$5 15; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, 95½c.; Amber Michigan, spot, 95¼c.; October, 96¼c.; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, 95¼c.; September, 95½c.; October, 96⅝c.; November, 97⅝c.; December, 98⅝c.; No. 3 do., 93c.; Rejected, 88c.; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 01; No. 2 Red Mixed, 93½c. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 2, 42c.; No. 2 White, 44c.; Rejected, 41½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 29½c. Clover-seed—Monmouth, $5 30. At the close—Wheat steady; No. 2 Red, spot, 95⅜c.; September, 95¼c.; October, 96⅝c.; November, 97⅝c. Receipts—Wheat, 131,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. On the track—Wheat, 237 cars.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—Flour neglected and nominal. Wheat opened firm, advanced ⅜c., and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 03; No. 1 Milwaukee soft, 96½c.; No. 2 do., cash and September, 88½c.; October, 89⅛c.; November, 89¾c.; No. 3 do., 78c.; No. 4 do. and Rejected nominal. Corn higher; No. 2, 39½c. Oats scarce; No. 2, 28c. Rye quiet at 75c. for No. 1. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 75½c. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork, $17 25, cash and September; $17, October. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 95, cash and September; $8 October. Hogs stronger at $4 [illegible]@$4 75. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,900 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Flour quiet. Wheat firmer; Extra Michigan, 98c.; No. 1 White Michigan, 94½c.; September, 94c. bid; October, 94½c. bid; November, 95½c.; December, 96c. bid; No. 2 White Michigan, 92½c.; No. 2 Red Michigan, 94¾c. Corn quiet; No. 1 Yellow, 45c.@46½c.; High Mixed, 45c.@45½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 45c.@45½c.; No. 2 do., [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 1 White, 36c.; No. 1 Mixed, 30½c.; No. 2 do., 32½c. Receipts—Flour, 200 bbls.; Wheat, 79,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 100 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 71,000 bushels; Corn, 100 bushels; Oats, none.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—Flour in fair demand; Extra, $3 25@$3 75; Extra Family, $3 75@$4; A No. 1, $4 75@$5; choice to fancy, [illegible]. Wheat steady at 88c. Corn quiet, but firm; No. 2 White, 44c.; do. Mixed, 42½c.@43c. Oats firm; No. 2 White, 31½c.; do. Mixed, 30½c. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork active, firm, and higher. Lard strong; prime Steam, 8¼c. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, $5 62½; Clear Rib, $8 75; Clear Sides, $9. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, $6 25; Clear Rib, $9 60; Clear, $10. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13½c. Whisky strong and higher at $1 12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33c. Rosin firm at $1 07½ for Strained; $1 12½ for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 60. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 00 for Yellow Dip; $1 90 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 1.—Whisky firm at $1 11.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1880.

There was a fair demand for all sorts of live stock this morning, with an improved feeling in animals of good quality; current rates were steady. At Sixtieth Street Yards horned Cattle sold at [illegible] ⅌ ℔, weights 5¼ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔, weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. Bulls, grass-fed, [illegible] ⅌ ℔, from [illegible] to [illegible] ℔, was allowed net. Good quality Steers obtained 57 ℔ net. Quality as above reported very poor to fair, with a good top. Milch Cows held on sale. Calves, quality coarse, grass-fed and partly otherwise fed, sold at 3c.@3½c. ⅌ ℔. Veals sold at 5c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. The flocks to hand ranged from poor to good. Sheep sold at [illegible] ⅌ ℔. Lambs, [illegible] ⅌ ℔. Bucks, 3c.@4c. ⅌ ℔. Ewes, 4¼c. ⅌ ℔. Hogs on live weight, grass-fed, 4¾c. ⅌ ℔; Hogs on live weight, corn-fed, $5 05@$5 15 ⅌ cwt., with a few head at [illegible] ⅌ ℔; Hogs, grass-fed, City dressed, [illegible] ⅌ ℔; Hogs, corn-fed, City dressed, 7c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for A. Mann 271 Illinois Steers, [illegible] ⅌ ℔, weights 7¼ to 8¼ cwt.; [illegible] [illegible]

At Fortieth-Street Yards.—[illegible]

At Harsimus Cove Yards.—Coney & McPherson sold for C. Jocelyn 117 [illegible] Steers; [illegible] [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,539 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 1,562 Veals and Calves, 7,676 Sheep and Lambs, 81 Pigs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,670 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,920 head of horned Cattle, 17 Calves, 2,567 Sheep and Lambs, 3,846 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 30, 1880: 436 head of horned Cattle, 1 Cow, 1,507 Veals and Calves, 6,234 Sheep and Lambs, 3,043 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 3,600 head; same time last week, 11,200 head; consigned through, 208 cars; market steady and firm for good grades; common dull; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 60@$5; fair to medium, $4 [illegible]; light butchers', $3 75@$4 10; good mixed butchers', $3 40@$3 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head; total for week thus far, 8,000 head; same time last week, 6,000 head; consigned through, 9 cars; market firm and unchanged; offerings mainly fair to medium; only light proportion choice stock; sales of common to choice Sheep at $3 50@$4 40; mixed Sheep and Lambs, common to choice, $4 90@$5 12½; extra export Sheep, $5@$5 15; 1 load Canada Lambs at $5 45. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,500 head; total for week thus far, 28,500 head; same time last week, 22,000 head; consigned through, 128 cars; market steady; good grades in request; common slow; sales of common light at [illegible] 20; fair to good Ohios and Michigans, $4 90@$5; corn-fed Yorkers, $5@$5 30; heavy and medium, $5 10@$5 35; Pigs, $4@$4 10; a number of common unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—*The Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market very firm; all good grades very active and 10c.@15c. higher; common to good mixed packing, $4 70@$5; selected heavy, $5 [illegible]; light, $5 10@$5 35; grassers, $4 [illegible]. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market very firm, prices fully 10c. higher; common to fair shipping [illegible]; good to choice, $4 60@$4 90; exports, [illegible]; fancy Steers, [illegible]; native butchers', [illegible]; through Texans, $2 70@$3 50; Nebraska Texans, $2 20@$3 30; stockers, [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; market firm; common to medium, [illegible]; good, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—Cattle steady and unchanged; choice shipping Steers, $4 90@$4 75; medium to fair, $4@$4 50; native Cows and Heifers, $2 [illegible]; grass Texans, $2 50@$3 10; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 500 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; medium to extra, [illegible]; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none. Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $4 75@$5 05; mixed packing, $4 90@$5 10; butchers' to fancy, [illegible]; receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,046 head of through and 561 head of yard stock; all good stock sold; good shipping grades were firm and common light a shade off. Hogs—Receipts, 1,615 head; Yorkers, $4 90@$5; Philadelphias, $5 [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; selling fair at [illegible]

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—4th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—4th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—5th col.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—7th col.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth Page—6th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GAS-FIXTURES, &c.—Seventh Page—4th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Sixth Page—6th col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—2d, 3d, and 4th cols.
LAW SCHOOLS—Seventh Page—4th col.
LEGAL NOTICES—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
NEWSPAPERS—Sixth Page—5th col.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Sixth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—5th and 6th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STATIONERY—Sixth Page—6th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—4th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Grim Goblin.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
DALY'S THEATRE—Tiote.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Around the World in 80 Days.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Two Nights in Rome.
PARK THEATRE—Edgewood Folks.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—The Tourists.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—New Evangeline.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
STANDARD THEATRE—A Golden Game.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Dreams.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Madrigals, &c.
THE AQUARIUM—Pinafore—Trial by Jury.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Drawing-Room Entertainment.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Our Mother-in-Law.
JONES'S WOOD—Scottish Games.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, stationary or lower barometer, slightly warmer southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

The familiar statistics of foreign commerce which Mr. HAYES cites in his Canton speech may be called a revised edition of those which he has several times laid before the country. So far as they show a very large gain in the volume and value of the total foreign trade of the country, exports and imports combined, they are unquestionably evidence of prosperity. But it cannot be too frequently repeated that the gratulations based on what is called a "favorable balance of trade" rest upon a fallacy which may become extremely mischievous. When we had fallen largely into debt on the other side of the ocean, it was a palpable advantage that our creditors should be willing, or forced, to take our crops in payment. But now that the country is, or is generally conceded, measurably free from debt, the conditions are very different. Profitable trade with nations, as with individuals, is, in the long run, an exchange of commodities, and of all commodities the precious metals are, in themselves, the least useful. Were our currency on a permanently sound basis it would be found that the flow of gold or silver would regulate itself with comparatively harmless interruptions. But, in this country, both the uncertainties of the currency and the artificial legislative barriers to free commerce are such that our "favorable balance" is far from being the unmixed good which it is generally supposed to be.

By way of disposing of one of those popular misconceptions which are made the basis of so many misleading arguments in the course of a political campaign, the Treasury Department has addressed to an inquirer in Indiana a letter containing some simple explanations about the apparent increase between 1878 and 1879 of the principal of the public debt. The facts are that the principal of the debt was on July 1, 1878, $2,234,482,993, while on the same date of 1879 the debt reached a total of $2,245,495,072, showing an increase of $11,012,079. But, in the interim, the Government sold, "for resumption purposes," $90,000,000 of bonds, for which they obtained gold, which went into the Treasury, while there was also issued $5,500,000 of bonds to pay for the Halifax award. The difference between ninety-five and a half millions and eleven millions represents, in fact, the reduction of the debt between 1878 and 1879, and the confusion about the amount of the outstanding debt proceeds from the very common neglect of the fact that, as the legal-tender notes are so many evidences of indebtedness, cash held for their redemption must be deducted from the gross liabilities of the Government. It will be perceived from the monthly statement that at the close of business on Monday the principal of the debt had been reduced to $2,105,886,266, while the debt, after adding accrued interest and deducting cash in the Treasury, amounts to only $1,924,560,074, showing a reduction of twelve millions for last month, and seventeen millions and a half for July and August.

Of the two Democratic platforms formulated yesterday—Massachusetts and New-Jersey—the former is decidedly the more amusing. It may be conceded as part of the license admissible in such documents that a Democratic convention may stigmatize the Republican Party as "sectional and not national," but what political or historical fact could be so distorted as to explain the phrase of "the complete reconcilement of our countrymen to the union of our common ancestry"? It is, nevertheless, satisfactory to find that the Massachusetts Democrats "believe in manhood suffrage," albeit their belief moves them merely to protest against the test of education or solvency, not the denial of suffrage which comes from the shot-gun and the tissue ballot. But perhaps the most diverting point of the latest Worcester platform is its closing words of congratulation "upon the honorable settlement of differences recently existing" within the Democratic Party of the Commonwealth. BUTLER, as the exponent and arbiter of things honorable in politics, represents quite an instructive phase in the evolution of modern Democracy.

Gen. ROBERTS has entered Kandahar and saved its besieged garrison; but his success is not without alloy. Gen. PHAYRE's slow advance from the south-east implies the presence of a hostile force in his front, while marauding bands are again threatening his rear. The ever-increasing success which has attended each new effort of the Afghans since 1879 is gradually begetting that confidence in their own powers, and that fearlessness of those of their enemy, which are the most formidable of all moral weapons. Above all, AYOOB Khan, whether owing to Russian advisers or to the surer training of necessity, is at length proving himself something more than a mere echo of his deposed brother, YAKOOB. The skill with which he has kept open his line of retreat westward, his attempt to gain time by amusing Gen. ROBERTS with a show of negotiation, and the dexterously disseminated reports of his troops being about to desert him, recall the parallel feats of AKBAR Khan in 1842, and show that this heavy, low-browed, expressionless man is by no means so incapable as he has hitherto been supposed.

The Democratic factions began to adjust their differences yesterday, and the very characteristic method adopted to settle the apportionment of candidates for the Assembly was by means of a lottery. The success of Anti-Tammany in securing the nomination of candidates in eight districts formerly carried by Tammany Hall, as against the nomination of four Tammany candidates in districts formerly carried by the Irving Hall organization, suggests that the drawing at the Westminster Hotel was hardly more trustworthy than that presided over by other Democratic "sports" in States where this sort of amusement is legal. The difficulty over the Congressional districts were too stubborn to yield to the hazard of the die. Tammany Hall wants to dictate the nominations in the Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts, represented by Messrs. COX, WOOD, and O'BRIEN. As Anti-Tammany would thus be left with the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Districts, it was supposed they would be prepared to regard the division as extremely magnanimous. But as the Fifth District is certain to be contested by two Democrats, whatever the union may decree, and as the other three districts are represented by Republicans, the offer was not tempting enough to be closed with on the spot. It will come up for further consideration to-night.

MR. HAYES ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

It is refreshing in the midst of the monotonous turmoil of a national political canvass, when partisan appeals and partisan arguments are constantly dinned into our ears from every side, to come upon the utterances of a public man in high station who devotes himself to some other subject than the claims of his party to the votes of his hearers or readers. The address of President HAYES, made yesterday at the reunion of his old regiment at Canton, Ohio, is of this character. There is not a suggestion in it of the contest which is going on in political circles, or any indication of the side to which the President—ardent Republican though he be—would wish that victory should incline. In part it is a presentation of the need which exists in large sections of the country for means of education which the States do not, and probably cannot, furnish. In part it is a picture of the rapidly reviving prosperity of the country, and a general grouping of some of the more striking features of its resources. The whole address is pervaded by a candid and simple spirit of patriotism, and is calculated to enlist the attention and command the respect of all who are interested in the substantial welfare of the country.

What Mr. HAYES has to say of the lamentable and extended lack of the proper means of education in the South, and among certain outlying classes—if we may call them so—of our population, cannot be gainsaid. So far as concerns the Indians and the inhabitants of the Territories, there is nothing very difficult in the problem presented to the Government. It would be a comparatively easy task to educate the Indians so that within the next twenty years they would merge without serious trouble in the population which is rapidly surrounding and invading their reservations. We do not intend to assert that this will be done, for we have very little hope that the obstacles to its accomplishment, unnecessary as they are, will be removed. But if the Indian Bureau were properly organized, and if the Government would exert steadily and promptly the authority over Indians and those who come into contact with them which it now exercises only fitfully and violently, the task would be a perfectly practicable one. The very remarkable progress which has been made in the Indian schools, maintained almost exclusively by voluntary aid, and almost without organization or intelligent direction, is ample proof of what could be done by the Government with its wide powers and its great resources. The work of education in the Territories, also, besides being relatively unimportant, is also comparatively easy. Nothing but the will to perform it is really necessary. And the education of the immigrants is a matter which will be very fairly taken in charge by the States in which their [illegible] some of them [illegible] to States where a reasonable school system does not exist.

But a very different question is presented by the Southern States. These cannot with entire fairness be treated as all in the same case, because some of them are very much better off than others. There is not the same degree of illiteracy in all, nor the same lack of means to support schools, but in all there is a state of things to which Mr. HAYES does extremely well to call attention. The statistical atlas which accompanied the census of 1870 brought out the facts in this connection in the most striking manner. Selecting regularly deepening shades of black to express the proportion of illiteracy, the map of the former slaveholding States was covered as with a heavy cloud, lightened as it approached the north and centre, and passing almost to the blackness of night in the old cotton, sugar, and rice producing States. A glance at this map gave a lasting impression of the significance of the figures which recorded 4,000,000 persons south of Mason and Dixon's line who could neither read nor write.

It is certainly in no disparaging spirit that the President calls attention to these facts. Though they might be improved somewhat by the present generation of whites in the South, they are the inheritance of two centuries of slavery, and the influences which prevent improvement at the present time have their origin in that long period of a *régime* which was quite as much a misfortune as a fault of the dominant race. But this only makes the case more difficult to deal with. It is natural and proper that every intelligent citizen should feel as strongly as Mr. HAYES does the imperative necessity of education in communities which furnish three-quarters of a million of voters who cannot read the ballots that they are entitled to cast. But the most intelligent among us may well hesitate to say in exactly what manner the action of the Federal Government can be brought to bear in the matter. On this point Mr. HAYES himself makes no suggestion. It is not impossible that he has been unable to arrive at any plan or even any general principle which he is prepared to propose.

The most feasible plan, and one, on the whole, worth trying, is that embodied in Senator HOAR's bill introduced and advocated by him in the Senate last year. This bill provided for an educational fund to be derived from the sales of the public lands and from the repayment of loans made to railroad corporations. The interest on the permanent accumulation of this fund and one half of each year's contribution to it were to be distributed among the several States. For the first ten years the distribution would be in proportion to the illiteracy, on condition that free schools were provided for all. It is obvious that the proper administration of such a system would require machinery of inspection and regulation such as the Federal Government does not now possess. But, even with all the drawbacks to which it would be subject, the plan addresses itself to such a great need, and would, if successful, accomplish such a great good, that it would form an experiment of which the Government might fairly take the risk.

BUTLER'S CONVENTION.

It is evident that, in the formation of the Massachusetts Democratic ticket, yesterday, BUTLER conceded much to "the boys." It was BUTLER's convention, and if anything were needed to complete his triumph in the presence of his bitterest enemies, it might have been found in his nomination by acclamation. But the cunning old man declined this honor in advance. At a word from him, the assemblage would have carried his name through with a hurrah and a blaze of glory. BUTLER said that "he could afford to wait." He laid his hand upon his honest heart and said, in the words of another great Democrat, "Your candidate I cannot be." This was a disappointment to his ardent followers. They refused, therefore, to take the man who had been selected for them by their chief. Ex-Gov. GASTON was BUTLER's choice. His nomination would show that BUTLER was willing to concede everything now to the "Silver Top," or Hunker, Democracy. GASTON represents whatever in the party is different and hostile to BUTLER. But "the boys" would have none of him. A vehement attack was made on the highly respectable ex-Governor, who must writhe with shame when he knows that, after his name had been kicked about the convention, he was finally defeated by CHARLES P. THOMPSON, justly celebrated as "the man who beat BUTLER" several years since. THOMPSON received 536 votes to GASTON's 448. Curiously enough, ALPHA E. THOMPSON, of Woburn, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, so that the Democrats of Massachusetts go into the canvass with the euphonious slogan of THOMPSON and THOMPSON. This is a great year in Massachusetts for the THOMPSON family.

It should not be presume d, however, that BUTLER has been defeated by his own followers. They consider that he is too magnanimous in his treatment of the Democracy. He has fairly vanquished the Abbotts, Averys, and Saltonstalls, who have so long derided him as an unprincipled and vulgar adventurer. Last year they had the machinery, and he the votes, of the Democracy of Massachusetts. This year he has both machinery and votes. He is wise in his forbearance. The nomination of THOMPSON for Governor, though against BUTLER's wishes, cannot be distasteful to him. Although THOMPSON did beat BUTLER for Congress years ago, the two men are now friends and workers together. BUTLER has proved the sincerity of his conversion by his willingness to give the nomination to GASTON. He has seen his own followers force the nomination of THOMPSON and THOMPSON. It was BUTLER's convention, and the crafty old man must have hugged himself with delight when his name and those of ABBOTT, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, and TARBOX were read out as among the Vice-Presidents of the convention. Politics makes strange bedfellows, and nothing more grotesque than this combination has been seen in many a day. It was BUTLER's convention, too, as shown by the eager desire of its members to hear him speak. Untimely interruptions in the order of business were made by his admirers, who insisted that he should make a speech, very much as a favorite comic actor is entreated to sing when he should be doing something else. BUTLER's speech, when it did come, was not a happy one. He was neither epigrammatic nor abusive. He spoke, however, of the unbroken, glorious record of the Democratic Party as though he had never for a day ceased to be a member of that organization. Of course, the audience rapturously applauded the audacious statement that Democrats fought the late war through and, thereby, abolished slavery. What a Democratic solid South will say to this we cannot say; but the hero of Dutch Gap might have spared the Republican Party the hard blow dealt in his assertion that, but for their opposition, Gen. GRANT, "one of the greatest of Democrats," would have added San Domingo, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and probably Cuba, to the national domain. We can endure being told that Democratic Administrations made the Louisiana purchase and "bought" California, as against the Republican acquisition of Alaska. But it is too much that we should be reminded that we do not now own the West Indies because the Republican Party is not in favor of universal annexation.

The platform adopted by the convention is a sort of "confound everybody" yell of discontent and defiance. Nothing has gone right anywhere since the Democrats went out of power in the State and in the Republic. As usual with Democrats when platform-making, they of Massachusetts do not propose to do anything themselves. They are content with condemning all that has been undone, or left undone, by the Republicans. They are like that class of zealous agnostics who are so busy with demolishing the religious beliefs of other people that they have no time to construct one for themselves. But why should the Massachusetts Democracy bother with platforms and principles? All that they have, and are, or expect to be, may now be summed up in one word—BUTLER. The party has but one mission—to elect BUTLER. For the present, THOMPSON and THOMPSON is a phrase good enough to conjure with. BUTLER has captured the party, and he will do what he pleases with it. He had only to reach out his hand and the Gubernatorial nomination was his. He prefers to wait. It is a bad time for BUTLER or anybody else to go into the Democratic Party. But this is all that is left him. He is a roaring convert. When he has been fumigated for a year, he will be ready to lead the party as its candidate.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

The business prospects of the American merchant marine are somewhat better, as far as the immediate future is concerned, than they have been for several years past. As our ocean tonnage is made up almost wholly of sailing vessels, its range of employment is greatly contracted, and it has so happened that the demand for ships has been exceedingly slight in the few long commercial routes in which their business is chiefly found. Until within the past year or two American vessels have found active, if not profitable, employment in carrying guano from Peru to Europe, and to the Southern States of this country. Vessels have been built expressly adapted for this class of business, and in proportion to our tonnage we have entered much more largely into this trade than any other nationality. But the war between Peru and Chili has brought this business to a complete stand-still, and the vessels regularly engaged in it have been forced to seek occupation elsewhere. Recently, however, a change has taken place. Although the Chilian war vessels still control the guano-loading harbors and islands along the Peruvian coast, the Chilian Government has expressed its willingness to allow shipments of guano to be made on the account of the holders of Peruvian bonds, and to carry out this plan a company has been formed in London under the title of the South Pacific Guano, Company (Limited.) As the supply of guano has been greatly reduced in the European and American markets, this company, when it begins operations, will require the assistance of a large number of our guano-carrying ships, and will be in a position to pay them well for their services.

Another trade into which American vessels very largely enter, and which this year holds out the promise of profit, is the carrying of grain from San Francisco to Europe. This, like the guano trade, is a business in which steam-ships cannot compete, and although iron vessels can usually obtain about two or three shillings per ton higher rates of freight, yet for some years past our American ships having a large carrying capacity have been able to hold their own. The grain trade of California is a rapidly growing one, and this year, according to all accounts, it has made great advances. Last year the surplus for foreign shipment was put at 600,000 tons, while this year the amount cannot fall short of 900,000, and may be more than 1,000,000 tons. The market abroad is considerably below its range in price twelve months ago, but, in spite of this, the California shippers are quite ready to pay £3 per ton for chartering vessels, when a year ago at this time they were not easily induced to offer £2 2s. 6d. per ton for the same accommodation. It is easy to account for this change of feeling, for the shippers realize that there is in California an immense quantity of grain that must be taken to a foreign market or spoil in the storehouses. The port of shipment is not one to which vessels can be readily turned, as the getting thither involves a long sea voyage, and yet, if the California farmers are to get their grain to market, they must hold out inducements sufficient to call to their port from 200 to 300 more vessels than visited it last year. It is this fact that has forced up the rates of freight, and is likely to force them up still higher before the opening of next year, and though, taking into account the probable price of wheat in England, the chances of profit to the California farmer are not encouraging, it is reasonable to suppose that the scores of American grain-carrying ships will, during the coming season, net a handsome profit to their owners.

If there is a brisk trade on these two great commercial routes, it must inevitably reach upon ocean trade in other channels. An active demand in California and Peru for sailing tonnage has the immediate effect of drawing toward these localities vessels that would ordinarily be employed upon other routes. The necessity we were under last year of sending our immense grain surplus to Europe drew off from the East Indian route enough vessels to appreciably raise the freight rates obtainable at Calcutta, Manila, and Hong Kong. That the competition of shippers will have a similar effect this season is quite probable. We have this year much more grain to send abroad than we had last year, even though the demand for it is less urgent; there is no reason for thinking that our produce shipments will fall off; while for the carriage of this year's cotton crop, the cotton fleet of last year will have to be considerably increased. Taking all of these circumstances together, our American ship-owners would not be greatly out of the way if they anticipated a higher average of freight rates during the next twelve months than in any similar period within the last decade.

GHOSTS AND TENANTS.

On the 1st of May last Mr. AMZI HOWELL rented from Mrs. ELIZA A. STYMUS, for one year, the house known as No. 251 West Sixteenth-street, in this City. Early in June Mr. HOWELL vacated the premises without paying any rent, and the landlady thereupon sued him for $130, being the rent of the house for two months. The case was tried on Tuesday last, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

The defense set forth by Mr. HOWELL was an interesting one. He claimed that he rented the house with the full understanding that it was untenanted. When he moved in, however, he found that the attic was crowded with ghosts. They monopolized the whole floor, and refused to yield possession of it to the lawful lessee. Moreover, the ghosts were extremely disorderly. They persisted in slamming doors, groaning, and pursuing other objectionable and strictly ghostly industries all night long. Mr. HOWELL was naturally very indignant. He applied to the landlady, who refused to take any steps for the eviction of the ghosts, and insisted that no tenant had any right to object to sharing his house with ghosts. In these circumstances Mr. HOWELL determined to give up the house, and as he regarded the presence of the ghosts as a breach of contract on the part of Mrs. STYMUS, he declined to pay her any rent for the few weeks during which he occupied the house.

It will be perceived that Mr. HOWELL based his defense chiefly upon a claim that the landlady had been guilty of a breach of contract. There was not, it is true, any clause in the lease whereby the lessor covenanted that the premises were free of ghosts, and promised to warrant and defend the lessee against all ghostly intruders, but it was distinctly understood that the house was vacant on the 1st of May, 1880. Mr. HOWELL took the house as a vacant house, and had he supposed that the attic or any other part of it was occupied, he would not have dreamed of taking it. If there was not an express contract, there certainly was an implied contract, that the house was vacant. It proved not to be vacant, and in view of this, Mr. HOWELL believed that he was under no obligation to pay any rent, even for the two months that he had occupied the house. Even if this defense was not good in law, surely it ought to have been held good in equity.

But this claim of a breach of contract was not the only defense set up by Mr. HOWELL. He maintained that ghosts constitute a nuisance; that it was the duty of the landlady to abate any nuisance existing on the premises at the time of the lease and unknown to the lessee, and that the refusal of the landlady to abate the ghosts released him from any obligation to retain the premises and to pay rent therefor. Now, there is no question that ghosts constitute a nuisance, except when they are regularly employed and kept strictly in order by a professional medium. It is also clear that Mrs. STYMUS ought at least to have made an effort to abate this nuisance. She might have tried a little holy water, which is a cheap and, in the estimation of many, an efficacious remedy, or she might have employed a priest to exorcise the ghosts. It is admitted that she did not take a single step toward clearing the house of ghosts, and insisted that the tenant was bound by the terms of his lease, no matter if the whole house from attic to cellar swarmed with ghosts.

That this full and complete defense—for such it seems in the eyes of every unprejudiced man—was not held good by the court can be explained only on the hypothesis that considerations of public expediency required the Judge to decide in favor of the plaintiff. As is well known, there are certain contracts which no court will uphold, in spite of the fact that they are drawn with the utmost attention to legal forms. For example, a man may contract to pay another man a sum of money for obtaining a wife for him, but the court will decide that the contract was contrary to the interests of public morality, and will, therefore, declare it void. In this particular ghost case a decision in favor of the defendant would have been a judicial recognition of ghosts, and would have given them a definite place among the "other persons" spoken of by the Constitution in distinction from citizens. Undoubtedly, the court felt that to give this recognition to ghosts would be dangerous to the public welfare. Of course, Mr. HOWELL is as nothing in comparison with the public, and his interests were, therefore, sacrificed in order to protect the public from ghosts.

A little reflection will show that had the case been decided in favor of the defendant the vacant houses of this City would have been virtually thrown open to ghostly squatters, and the property of the landlords would have undergone an immense depreciation. If any tenant who finds ghosts in his house is at liberty to repudiate his lease, no landlord would feel any certainty as to his income. For example, a horde of unprincipled ghosts might occupy the attics of every house belonging to the Astor estate, and if the tenants were at liberty to move out and to refuse to pay their rent on account of ghosts, the Astor property would become utterly worthless. Could the courts evict ghosts by legal process, it might be possible safely to recognize their existence, but as it is impossible to serve dispossessing papers upon ghosts, the courts would be powerless to protect either tenants or landlords against them.

We may feel very sorry for Mr. HOWELL, but we must consider that in rejecting his defense the court acted wisely. In view of the enormous quantity of ghosts which have visited this country during the last ten years, we must sternly refuse to give them any legal recognition. If once the law gives any legal status whatever to ghosts we shall be overrun with a ghostly immigration a thousand times more objectionable and dangerous than the Chinese immigration. If Mr. HOWELL rents another house, and finds ghosts in it, he must try the virtues of holy water, benzine, mercurial ointment, or some other domestic remedy. If he cannot turn them out, he must make up his mind to live with them. It is far better that one man should suffer from ghosts than that the whole community should be placed at their mercy by a rash, though apparently equitable, judicial decision.

VICTORIO'S JADED FORCES.

HIS BAND SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED BY LOSSES OF MEN AND HORSES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department from Brig.-Gen. Ord, under date of San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 27:

Gen. Grierson, by a telegram from Quitman, dated yesterday, reports as follows: "The remains of several Indians lately killed, and fresh Indian graves have been found in the vicinity of the Indian trails in their late campaign. My scouts have returned after closely following the trail to the Cardeleria Mountains, in Mexico, and report the Indians in a badly crippled and demoralized condition, having their wounded with them, and their stock played out, as an evidence of which they were nearly all marching on foot, driving their animals, avoiding their usual trails, passing over and skirting the rough, broken country. They also report that the Mexican troops have neither attacked the Indians nor got in their way, and have evidently given them an open passage toward the west, only skirmishing with the small parties who were stealing stock from the Mexican settlements. The Indians crossed the road leading from El Paso to Chihuahua only a few hours after Col. Valle with a small detachment had passed south toward that place, and they have gone via the Santa Maria River in the direction of Dequesman." This information is confirmed by a telegram from the commanding officer at Fort Bliss, who states that the Indians were there with a camp of their wounded from July 28, when they first crossed the river into Texas, until Aug. 12, when Victorio with the last of his force was the second time driven back into Mexico.

The loss of the Indians in the fights at Tenaja dos Palamos and the Rattlesnake Cañon and in the several skirmishes was certainly not less than 30 killed and wounded—very probably over 40—and without fresh horses and rest to recuperate, they are not now in condition to act in a body against any organized force. As they are now in Mexico, at least 150 miles to the westward of Fort Quitman, I will for the present, unless otherwise ordered, leave them to be looked after by the troops in New-Mexico and Arizona. I think Col. Buell, who has a much larger force than mine, will be able to intercept, destroy, or capture them. Grierson's command is held in readiness to move promptly against the hostiles should they come within striking distance.

ORD, Brigadier-General.

PANAMA CANAL PROBABILITIES.

REPORT ON THE COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF THE SCHEME BY CHIEF STATISTICIAN NIMMO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The report on the commercial aspects of the proposed American interoceanic canal, by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just been issued. The following is a summary of the conclusions reached by Mr. Nimmo:

First—That the shipping which would annually pass through the proposed American interoceanic canal would amount to about 1,500 vessels, or 1,625,000 tons.

Second—That upon the basis of shortest voyage, the possible amount of tonnage which, during the latest year for which the statistics can be collected, might have passed through the Suez Canal was about twice as great as that which might have passed through the proposed American canal, and that upon the same basis the possibilities of the Suez Canal with respect to value of commerce were three and a half times as great as those of the proposed American canal.

Third—That the traffic of the proposed American canal would probably be confined, as is the traffic of the Suez Canal, almost exclusively to steam vessels; that sailing vessels would continue to take the passage via Cape Horn, when engaging in trade west of that point, and that sailing vessels would continue to take the passage via the Cape of Good Hope when engaging in trade east of that point.

Fourth—That during the latest year for which commercial statistics can be collected, the proposed American canal might have afforded a passage for 7.3 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the United States, 2¼ per cent. of the foreign commerce of Great Britain, 1½ per cent. of the foreign commerce of France, and less than 3 per cent of the international commerce of the globe upon the ocean.

Fifth—That there has been a very large diversion of traffic from the route between San Francisco and New-York via the Isthmus of Panama to the transcontinental railroad already constructed in the United States, the value of commodities transported between New-York and San Francisco via Panama having fallen from $70,202,029 in 1869 to $4,947,755 in 1879, and the number of passengers having fallen from 26,852 in 1869 to 4,496 in 1879.

Sixth—That the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States via Cape Horn has also been to a considerable extent diverted to the transcontinental railway line.

Seventh—That there is now a large and growing commerce between the Pacific ports of the United States and interior points east of the Rocky Mountains, chiefly St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The proposed canal would not present any direct competition to this trade between interior points in the United States and ports on the Pacific coast.

Eighth—That in the event of the construction of an American interoceanic canal, the commerce between the Pacific ports of the United States and Europe would probably seek the passage through the proposed canal in steam vessels.

Ninth—That the magnitude of the commerce of the countries on the western coast of South America is limited by that most marked orological feature of the continent, the Andean range, extending from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan, and also by conditions of climate and soil hereinbefore described.

Tenth—That the shipment of guano and nitrate of soda from the western coast of Peru and Bolivia, to Atlantic ports of the United States and to Europe, giving employment to about 310,000 tons of shipping annually, would probably continue to follow the route via Cape Horn.

Eleventh—That the part of the trade of Chili with the Atlantic ports of the United States and with Europe via Cape Horn, giving employment to about 385,000 tons of shipping annually, would probably continue to pursue that route.

Twelfth—That 28 per cent. of the tea imported into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1879, was imported at Pacific ports, and 72 per cent. at Atlantic ports of the United States, and that probably the entire tea supply of the Atlantic sea-board States will eventually be brought from the countries of its production to San Francisco, and thence overland by rail.

Thirteenth—That on account of the nautical conditions involved in the passage through the proposed canal, sailing vessels engaged in trade between the Atlantic sea-board of the United States and Australia and New-Zealand will probably continue to pursue either the passage around Cape Horn or the passage around the Cape of Good Hope.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

THE READING COMPANIES—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY EXTENSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Company have issued the following: "The Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are now prepared, in compliance with the order of the court on the subject, to issue Receivers' certificates bearing 4 per cent. interest from Sept. 1 for all claims for materials and supplies furnished to the several companies prior to May 25, 1880. All parties having such claims will present them for settlement to J. B. White, Controller Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company."

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 1.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day of the Southern Iowa and Nebraska Railway Company, with a capital stock of $3,000,000. The corporators are officers and others interested in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The new road will be built immediately, and will start from a point near Humeston, Wayne County, and run westward, through a tier of counties, to the Missouri River, to a point near the Iowa and Missouri State line. Twenty miles of the road will be put under contract from Humeston by Sept. 10.

VICTIMS OF HAY FEVER.

LITTLETON, N. H., Sept. 1.—The annual meeting of the United States Hay Fever Association was held at Bethlehem yesterday afternoon, President Mackie presiding. There was an unusually large attendance, and letters were read from many noted members who could not be present. The President made a long address, most of which was only interesting to hay fever patients. The death of two members was announced, the Hon. B. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, and the Rev. Dr. J. G. Hall, of Northampton, Mass. Remarks were made by the President, Secretary Hoyt, F. B. Fay, and others. The meeting adjourned, to meet in one week, at the Sinclair House. No officers were elected.

THE GYNECOLOGIC ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The American Gynecological Association, Dr. Marion Sims, of New-York, President, began a three days' session to-day at College Hall, with a good attendance. Papers were read by Drs. Battey, of Rome, Ga.; J. G. Engleman, of St. Louis; H. F. Wilson, of Baltimore; J. Reeves Jackson, of Chicago; R. S. Sutton, of Pittsburg, and H. F. Campbell, of Augusta, Ga. The members of the association were entertained to-night at a banquet given by resident members of the medical profession.

THE CORTLAND SCHOOL TROUBLE.

PROF. HOOSE AND THE LOCAL BOARD RESIST SUPERINTENDENT GILMOUR'S ORDERS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Some time ago Superintendent of Public Instruction Neil Gilmour removed Prof. J. H. Hoose from the position of Principal of the Cortland Normal School. Prof. Hoose declined to give up the office, and was sustained by the local Board of Trustees. To-day the school was opened for the Fall term, and the proceedings were of a highly sensational nature. At 8 o'clock this morning several men and women were gathered about the school grounds, which are pleasantly situated in the middle of the village. The members of the local Board of Trustees, together with Prof. Hoose and the teachers, were inside the building, and the doors were locked. At 8:30 o'clock the bell rang, and soon after the doors were opened and the students poured in. A large crowd was by this time assembled on the grounds surrounding the building, and the situation was the sole topic of talk. Soon after, Prof. Cassety, late of Fredonia, who was recently assigned to the Principalship by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, arrived at the building and was at once admitted by Prof. Stowell, who welcomed him at the door.

Just before 9 o'clock Prof. Cassety, standing in the door of the consulting office and visibly much excited, rapped with his cane, when tolerable quiet followed. He then announced the fact of his appointment as acting Principal, read the orders and instructions from Superintendent Gilmour, followed by a telegram received yesterday at 5 P. M., directing him to demand admission to the building and possession of all papers, books, and documents which should be in the hands of the Principal. He then made a formal demand, asking Dr. Hyde, President of the local board, if he denied him the books, &c. Mr. Hyde answered that the board did not recognize his authority. Prof. Cassety asked him if he refused to permit him to act as Principal. "The board has employed a Principal," answered Mr. Hyde. "Then I am debarred from assuming the position," said Prof. Cassety. "Yes, Sir," said Mr. Hyde. Prof. Cassety then ordered all members of the Faculty to withdraw from the building, as directed in Superintendent Gilmour's instructions. Six of the 13 teachers withdrew with Cassety, leaving seven on duty, including Hoose. The local board then went into session, and instructed Prof. Hoose to fill the vacancies in the Faculty and to go ahead with the Fall term of the school. Mr. Cassety will report the situation of affairs to Superintendent Gilmour.

What the next move will be is not known. It is surmised that the funds for operating the school will be withheld, or that the overt acts of the local board in keeping Hoose in the Principalship and refusing to surrender to Cassety will be followed by an attempt to remove its members from office. The intense local feeling which was at first exhibited in the prospect of a collision of the two interests over the possession of the school has rapidly subsided. The local board, which throughout has stood 7 in favor of Hoose to 2 in favor of Gilmour, remains unchanged.

FINANCE AND TRADE ABROAD.

THE MOVEMENTS OF BULLION—COTTON MILLS TO RUN ON SHORT TIME.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Bank of England sold £100,000 in gold to-day for shipment to New-York.

The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, says: "The Imperial Bank of Germany is still paying gold for its notes in Berlin, but not in Bremen or Hamburg."

A Berlin dispatch says: "The apprehensions of an impending change in the German currency are increasing. It is said that Prince Bismarck favors the reintroduction of the bi-metallic system."

The *Times*, in its financial article, also says: "The stoppage of gold payments in Hamburg and Bremen is sufficiently significant. It need surprise nobody should Germany be forced to resort to silver everywhere as a legal tender. The gold and silver in the Imperial Bank of Germany are not distinguished in the weekly return, but it is currently reported that the stock of gold is really very small."

Discussing the anticipations of the United States Treasury concerning the import of bullion from Europe, the *Times* says: "Nobody on this side can say what the bullion movements will be for a fortnight ahead, still less for a month. The known statistical facts are, moreover, decidedly against the assumption that the United States can take from Europe this year anything like the amount they took in 1879."

The *Daily News*, in its financial article this morning, says: "Unless New-York exchange rises to-day, a further large sum from the Bank of England, it is expected, will be shipped from Liverpool on Thursday."

The Oldham limited companies, representing 2,000,000 spindles, have decided that the state of the cotton trade renders it advisable to lessen the production of yarns by resorting to short time. A general meeting of the limited companies and private spinners will be held soon to consider the matter.

GLASGOW, Sept. 1.—There are signs of the strike of the Scotch miners collapsing. Those in the Kilwinning district have resumed work at the old rate. The miners of Hamilton are approaching the masters respecting arbitration, but the masters have declined it. Many of the men in other districts would resume work if their brethren would allow them.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. O. E. DAGGETT.

The Rev. Dr. O. E. Daggett was found dead in his house, in Buckingham-street, Hartford, at an early hour yesterday morning. His wife retired as usual, leaving Dr. Daggett up, as was his custom, engaged in reading. Awaking in the night she found he had not retired, and on investigation he was found dead, having passed away suddenly and quietly, without premonition. Dr. Daggett was born in New-Haven, Jan. 14, 1810, the son of David Daggett, an eminent lawyer and a former United States Senator and Chief-Justice of this State. He was graduated from Yale College in 1828, and was ordained Pastor of the South Congregational Church, in Hartford, in 1837, where he remained until 1843. He was then Pastor of the Congregational Church at Canandaigua, N. Y., for nearly 20 years. In 1867 he was chosen Professor of Divinity in Yale College, where he remained for three years, resigning to accept the pastorate of the Second Congregational Church in New-London. He resigned this position several years ago, and has resided in Hartford, without pastoral charge, but frequently supplying vacant pulpits in that city and vicinity. A week ago last Sunday he preached at the South Church. He was a frequent contributor to the religious press and to the *New-Englander*.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Capt. James Ogilvy, of Troy, N. Y., visiting Woodbridge, N. J., with his family, while conversing with his wife at the breakfast-table yesterday morning, fell to the floor in an apoplectic fit, and expired in a few moments. He had been under the physicians care for some time. He was 59 years of age, and a retired steam-boat Captain.

Capt. Hugh White, an old New-York sea Captain and pilot, died suddenly of heart disease at Freehold, N. J., on Tuesday. Capt. White was a brother of Pilot William White, who last Winter fell dead in a Fulton ferry-boat pilot-house. The funeral will take place here to-day at 1 P. M., and the body will be taken to Brooklyn, where funeral services will be held at the Fleet-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. White was a member for many years.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—To-day's races of the Geneva regatta were postponed on account of rough water. The events will be rowed to-morrow as follows: 12:30 P. M.—Amateur single sculls; 1:15—Amateur four-oared race; 4:30—Amateur double sculls; 5:30—Professional single sculls. A match for a 3-mile single-scull race, with turn, was arranged to-day between Courtney and Riley, to take place within 30 days. The stakes are: Courtney, $500; Riley, $350; forfeit money, $100 a side deposited. In several pools sold this evening, Riley sold in the professional race even against the field. Holmes is a strong favorite in the amateur sculling race. Holmes and Woodbury sell for first choice in the double sculls, and the Albanys in the four-oared race.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The California Creedmoor rifle team, which arrived here, started this afternoon for New-York over the Chicago and Erie Railroad. They are all in good health and full of confidence in their chances.

THE WINTER HOG CROP.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—The firm of Howard, White & Crowell, of the *Commercial Bulletin*, have received advices respecting the supply of hogs for Winter packing from 281 counties in the North-west. The shipments during the Summer have been about 30 per cent. larger than last Summer, but high prices have induced the farmers to raise more hogs, the profits on them being greater than on any other crop. The reported damage to the corn crop has induced heavier shipments, but there is a vast amount of corn in the country and there is no scarcity of feed. The indications are favorable for about an average Winter crop of hogs, as will be seen by the following summary of reports: Fifty-five counties report the crop light, 80 report it fair, 123 good, and 23 better than last year, which was the largest on record.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The yield of this year's sugar crop has been about 540,000 tons, against 630,000 tons last year, showing a decrease of about [illegible]

A DEMOCRATIC LOTTERY

THE TWO FACTIONS SHAKING UP THE CITY.

RESULT OF THE TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY CONFERENCE—DIVISION OF THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—NO AGREEMENT ON THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the men and women passing the corner of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street gazed in wonderment at the crowds of men who puffed cigars from the ground floor of the Westminster Hotel, and seemingly failed to understand the importance of the occasion as they smiled and then went on their way. The fact was that New-York County was to be shaken to its centre by an alleged solid union of the Democratic factions. The rumor had spread among the followers of the Irving and Tammany Hall magnates that peace and harmony would grow out of a meeting to be held by conference committees in one of the parlors of the hotel, and in consequence of this rumor many of the "unterrified" lounged or strolled in the corridors of the hotel to the utter dismay of the regular patrons of the establishment. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. W. G. Schenck, gave to the conference committees the parlor used by the Irving Hall people in the memorable Mayoralty contest of 1878. Ex-County Clerk Hubert O. Thompson, Col. Emanuel B. Hart, Tim Shea, Sheriff Peter Bowe, County Clerk William A. Butler, ex-Senator Michael Norton, Court Clerk William P. Mitchell, Supervisor of the *City Record* Thomas Costigan, ex-Court Clerk Maurice J. Power, and Col. James J. Mooney, of the Anti-Tammany committee, were the first to arrive. They whispered among themselves. At 3 o'clock the Tammany Hall committee, with John Kelly at the head reached the hotel, and took seats in the reading-room. Reclining in chairs or on sofas were Col. William R. Roberts, Henry D. Purroy, Samuel Conover, Edward D. Gale, Gen. Francis B. Spinola, Randolph B. Martine, William Van Wyck, ex-Coroner Henry Woltman, Peter Gillespie, and John W. Browning, of Tammany's committee. Among the hungering statesmen were Major George W. McLean, ex-Senator Luke C. Cozans, Col. Theodore A. Hamilton, Col. Michael C. Murphy, Gen. William F. ("Baldy") Smith, ex-Coroner Cornelius Flynn, Assemblyman F. C. Thileman, James Oliver, John D. Coughlin, Capt. John H. Mooney, ex-Coroner Richard Croker, ex-Alderman George Hall, Lawrence Delmar, Michael Daly, Thomas L. Feitner, ex-Assemblyman Maurice F. Holohan, Justice Patrick G. Duffy, James Lyon, John M. Coman, Eugene Durnin, John Pyne, Daniel Moore, Alderman Jeremiah Murphy, Justice Timothy J. Campbell, ex-Assemblyman Constantine Donohu, ex-Sheriff Patrick Burns, ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Grady, ex-Alderman Thomas Foley, ex-Alderman George J. Kraus, Richard Enright, David J. Twohey, and many other shining lights of the Democratic camp.

When Mr. Kelly entered the reading-room he bolted for the head of a small table, and took a seat, with Gen. Spinola, of shirt collar fame, on his right. Ex-Senator Michael Norton elbowed his way through the crowd and approached Mr. Kelly. The ex-Senator was once classified as of those connected with the infamous Tweed Ring. After a long mysterious disappearance from New-York society, while the officers of the law were said to be looking for him, he suddenly came to the surface as a reformer in the Democratic ranks. Between him and Mr. Kelly the feeling has been very bitter for the past three years. Yesterday ex-Senator Norton extended the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Kelly. The latter took the proffered hand in a careless way, and scarcely looked up at the impetuous ex-Senator, who withdrew with a show of displeasure.

Mr. Kelly's committee were hurried up into the parlor where the Irving Hall committee sat in waiting. Mr. Hubert O. Thompson sat at the head of the table, and Order-Arrest Clerk A. V. Davidson acted as Secretary. Mr. Thompson arose, and, smiling sweetly upon Mr. Kelly, who sat like a chained bull-dog in a corner, said that he was pleased to greet the "gentlemen from Tammany Hall," and asked their pleasure. Mr. Kelly seemed not to forget that he was yet the leader of the Fourteenth-street Indians, and, amid a flutter of hats that were used as fans, arose. He suggested in his blandest tones that, as his committee had been invited to a conference, it would be proper for the Irving Hall committee to state their wishes and desires. He was very glad to see the spirit in which the two committees came together, and felt authorized to say for Tammany Democrats that they were ready to sacrifice anything and everything for the benefit of the Democracy of the County, State, and Nation. He had no doubt that a satisfactory arrangement could be made to select in unison candidates for the Assembly and for Congressional honors. He urged that there should be no failure to elect Democratic Assemblymen, as the next Legislature will be called upon to choose a United States Senator in place of Francis Kernan. Mr. Kelly's brief speech was received with faint applause. Then Col. Emanuel B. Hart took the floor, and proposed that, as there was such a display of friendly feeling, they should proceed at once to a fair division of Assembly districts, giving each faction a chance to be entitled to the control of a certain district. He suggested that slips of paper containing the numbers of the districts should be drawn from a hat by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Kelly alternately; that when Mr. Thompson drew a slip bearing the number of a district that that district should be conceded to the Irving Hall Democracy, and that the candidate selected by that party should be supported in good faith by the Tammany Hall Democrats; that when Mr. Kelly drew a slip that the Irving Hall people should likewise support the choice of the Tammany Hall convention in the district numbered on that slip. Mr. Kelly said that this plan was entirely satisfactory to him. It was then moved and adopted that sub-committees be appointed to discuss the advisability of such a scheme. Irving Hall selected Hubert O. Thompson, County Clerk Butler, Sheriff Bowe, and Col. Hart. Tammany Hall named John Kelly, Edward D. Gale, William Van Wyck, and Randolph B. Martine. These committees adjourned to another room, smiled, and returned with the suggestion that the full committee proceed to draw lots as proposed by Col. Hart. The scraps of paper were then prepared, and Messrs. Thompson and Kelly alternately drew one from the hat, those drawn by Mr. Thompson representing Irving Hall's choice, and those drawn by Mr. Kelly being for Tammany Hall's benefit. The solemnity of the occasion was trying to the nerves of all present. No one betrayed a smile until Mr. Thompson drew the Eighteenth Assembly slip, which took Mr. Kelly's own district from his grasp. Even Mr. Kelly was forced to give vent to something like a laugh. He and Mr. Thompson shook hands, and the leader of Tammany tried to display good nature. The following table will show how the districts were drawn by Messrs. Kelly and Thompson, and the political party which carried them for Assembly last year:

Irving Hall.	By whom Carried in 1879.	Tammany.	By whom Carried in 1879.
I	Tammany	III	Anti-Tammany
II	Tammany	IV	Tammany
VII	Republican	V	Anti-Tammany
XI	Republican	VI	Tammany
XIV	Tammany	VIII	Republican
XVII	Tammany	IX	Republican
XVIII	Tammany	X	Republican
XIX	Tammany	XII	Anti-Tammany
XX	Anti-Tammany	XIII	Republican
XXII	Tammany	XV	Tammany
XXIII	Tammany	XVI	Anti-Tammany
XXIV	Republican	XXI	Republican

Some of the statesmen in the corridors of the hotel became ghastly pale when this announcement was made. Others were jubilant. Candidates for the Assembly loomed up like trees in full bloom. In the First District, Mr. Fitzgerald, the present Tammany representative, must now take a back seat, and Col. Michael C. Murphy, of Irving Hall, will have an opportunity which he has long sought, to return to the Legislature. In the Second District—the banner district of Tammany Hall—an Irving Hall man must, under the agreement, of yesterday, succeed Thomas, otherwise known as "Fatty," Walsh, in the Assembly. One of the saddest defeats of the day was that experienced by Edward Hagan, the Irving Hall Assemblyman from the Sixteenth District. As the district has been given over to Tammany, his old opponent, the fiery Gen. Spinola, will have the golden opportunity of making the race for Albany. Gibbs in the Third District, Bennett in the Fifth, and Cohen in the Twelfth are also sacrificed by Irving Hall to Tammany. Tammany loses Fitzgerald from the First, Walsh from the Second, Costello from the Fourteenth, Cushing from the Eighteenth, McAvoy from the Nineteenth, McDonald from the Twenty-second, and Terpeny from the Twenty-third. It is understood that some of the men thus mentioned will receive a renomination under the terms of the union.

After terrific raids had been made upon the bar of the Westminster Hotel, the conference committee gathered themselves together again, and proceeded to discuss a union on Congressional nominations. The Tammany Hall people asked that three districts, the Sixth, now represented by S. S. Cox; the Ninth, Fernando Wood's district, and the Tenth, in which James O'Brien was elected in 1878, be conceded to them. They were willing to sacrifice, they said, Nicholas Muller in the Fifth District, and give the united Democracy a chance to elect Congressmen in place of Einstein, in the Seventh; McCook, in the Eighth, and Morton, in the Eleventh. As Einstein, McCook, and Morton are Republicans, the Anti-Tammany people thought that Tammany asked a particle too much. Mr. Thompson proposed to shake the hat again, and to allow the lottery to proceed, but Mr. Kelly nervously exclaimed that Irving Hall ought to allow Tammany to select three districts. Mr. Kelly is very anxious to send his old and valued friend Orlando B. Potter to Congress from the Tenth District. Mr. Potter was sorely defeated by James O'Brien in 1878. The Irving Hall and Tammany men looked at each other in a hopeless way, and it seemed for a time as though peace and harmony would be knocked into a cocked hat. Some one suggested an adjournment until this evening, and it was so ordered. An excited politician said as he was going from the hotel:

"Fatty will run in the deestrict, anyhow."

"How can he run wid de Union agin him?" asked an equally excited statesman.

"Union, be ——," replied the first speaker. "Did you iver hear of an indipindent Dimocrat?"

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Readjusters of the Sixth District of Virginia have nominated James A. Frazier for Congress against the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, the Democratic candidate for re-election.

The Portland *Oregonian* of Aug. 20 says that no one doubts that Oregon will cast its Electoral vote for Garfield, but that it will take an effort to get a big majority, and the effort will be made.

The Hon. James W. Covert, [illegible] Democratic Representative in Congress from the First District of this State, positively declines a re-election, saying that he will not accept the nomination if tendered to him.

The next Governor of New-Jersey will be called upon to appoint the Secretary of State, Clerk in Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, State Prison Keeper, two Supreme Court Judges, and several County Judges and District Attorneys.

Gen. Grant has written a letter acknowledging the compliment of his election as an honorary member of the Unconditional Club of Albany, and expressing the hope that its work and that of similar organizations throughout the State will secure the Electoral vote of New-York to Garfield and Arthur.

The delegates from Madison County to the Republican Convention in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of this State are instructed to vote for the renomination of Representative Joseph Mason, and the Oswego *Times* does not doubt that Oswego County will join and make the nomination unanimous.

Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, has published a letter in which he demands that "the poor, miserable, unprincipled white man who tries to restore the Radical Party to power in South Carolina should be socially ostracised, and not even spoken to on the streets," and the negro refused employment who dares to vote the Republican ticket.

The Hon. Jonathan Norcross, of Georgia, has issued a circular inviting the attendance of the members of the white Republican Executive Committee at the State Convention to be held in Atlanta on the 7th inst., and also requesting the white Republicans of all parts of the State to assemble there at the same time to lend their advice and influence in shaping such action as may deemed necessary and proper, and in preventing such action as might be injurious to the Republican cause.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* editorially conveys this bit of news to its readers in its issue of Tuesday last: "Outrages in the Northern States daily increase in number and in barbarity. They are the natural results of Radical rule as they were its results here. We turned the Radicals out of office, replaced them with men who enforce the laws, and have no trouble. The North needs the same change, but will not get it until there is an improvement in the moral sentiment of its people, who seem to have no regard whatever for the rights of person or property."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* has an account of what it calls "an amusing affair" at Abbeville Courthouse, that State, the story thus reading: "The Republican County Convention met here yesterday at 11 o'clock. Business was suspended, and everybody turned out to hear what the Rads would say. Only two members of the convention were white, Tolbert and Keller. When Tolbert rose to address the meeting everything was confusion. Our boys cried: 'Take him down! Black him! Make him kiss Ab Titus!' Amid the confusion and excitement Col. Cothran appeared and attempted to persuade the boys to retire, and allow them to go on with the meeting. The boys did not go worth a cent. Col. Cothran was enthusiastically called for by the whites. He mounted the rostrum and delivered a short and meaning speech. He told the Rads this is our country, and it shall remain ours."

LOCAL CAMPAIGN WORK.

A MASS MEETING OF BANKERS AND MERCHANTS TO BE HELD.

A committee of the Republican Central Campaign Club, including Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, are now making arrangements for a monster mass meeting of bankers and merchants, to be held in some down-town locality before the end of this month. It is expected that one of the principal speakers at this meeting will be Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

The First Assembly District Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club will have a rousing meeting to-morrow evening at No. 1 Desbrosses-street. Gen. George W. Palmer, William Townley, Samuel G. Jelliffe, and Frederick T. Ledergerber, of St. Louis, are announced as speakers, and a section of the Central Club Chorus will look after the musical exercises.

Major Willard Bullard, H. A. Matthews, and others will speak to-morrow night at Rose Hill Hall, No. 427 Second-avenue, under the auspices of the Garfield and Arthur campaign club of the Sixteenth Assembly District.

One hundred and seven young citizens have signed the roll of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Eighth Assembly District, which was formed a week ago. The following officers have been chosen: President—John E. Brodsky; First Vice-President—George Jones; Second Vice-President—V. P. Lewis; Recording Secretary—William Kloeber; Corresponding Secretary—Emil F. Mackeldey; Treasurer—Edward T. Carroll. The club will meet on Thursday evenings.

The Young Men's Republican Union of the First Assembly District will hold a ratification meeting this evening at No. 152 Franklin-street. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Mr. M. W. Burns, Mr. J. F. Quarles, and others, will deliver addresses. A company of Boys in Blue is being organized under the auspices of the union.

The Garfield and Arthur campaign club of the Fourteenth Assembly District met last evening at No. 514 East Eleventh-street, and were addressed by Mr. Julius Harburger. An election for a delegate and alternate to the Indianapolis convention resulted in the choice of George H. Stokes as delegate and Louis H. Schlotthauber as alternate.

A Boys in Blue club was formed at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, with 49 members, 22 of whom will cast their maiden vote in November. The officers are George H. Daley, President; John Weber and Barnet Brisk, Vice-Presidents; C. H. Huestes, Treasurer; William Seguine and Edward Larkin, Secretaries.

A meeting will be held on Monday evening at the Republican head-quarters of Flushing, Long Island, to form a young men's Republican club.

The Republicans of Mount Kisco, Westchester County, held a large meeting on Tuesday evening in Armory Hall, and the Hon. William H. Robertson and James Wood were the speakers, to whom the crowd listened tirelessly for over three hours. They also, the same evening, raised a Garfield and Arthur banner, 18 by 24 feet in dimensions. The Mount Kisco Glee Club and the Empire Saxhorn Band, of Cross River, furnished the music.

The Republicans of Katonah, Westchester County, have organized a club, and will raise a banner some day next week. A club is also about to be organized in the village of Bedford.

On Tuesday evening the Republicans of Tuckahoe, Westchester County, had a grand rally and banner-raising at Dusenberry's Hall, under the auspices of the Garfield and Arthur club of that place. They also flung to the breeze a handsome little banner, in such a location that all the passengers on the New-York and Harlem Railroad can see and read it.

DIVING FORTY FEET IN AIR

A CONVICT'S HEADLONG PLUNGE TO THE PAVEMENT.

DEATH IN FIFTEEN MINUTES—THE YOUNG MAN'S ARREST FOR RETURN TO THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY—HIS RELEASE ON PAROLE—FAILURE TO REFORM.

The office of Mr. Stephen M. Cutter, Agent of the Prison Association, at Room No. 66, in the Bible House, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a terrible tragedy. William Crever, aged 20, a convict, released on parole from the Elmira Reformatory, flung himself from the window of the office, which is situated on the second floor, and striking on the pavement, received injuries which soon after resulted in death. The fearful leap was witnessed by a large number of persons, and created the most intense excitement in the neighborhood. Crever was born in this City. His parents are poor but respectable. The whereabouts of his father are not known at present, but his mother, a hard-working woman, lives at No. 174 Delancey-street. About six years ago his father and mother had a serious quarrel, and, as their marital relations had long been unpleasant, they agreed to separate. The lad William, the oldest child, chose to go with his father, while Mrs. Crever retained possession of the two younger children, a girl and a boy. The girl is now 16 years of age, and works hard to aid in supporting the mother and her younger brother. Mrs. Crever lives in a small suite of apartments on the fourth floor of the tenement, which are scantily furnished, and supports herself by washing, and doing house-work for the families in the neighborhood. After William cast his lot with his father, his mother saw very little of him, but she learned that he had made the acquaintance of some young men of bad reputation, and that he associated with thieves. In February, 1877, under the name of Trevor, he was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions to answer a charge of grand larceny. He was convicted, but owing to his youth, to the fact that this was his first offence, and since he expressed an ardent desire to reform, he was sent to the Elmira Reformatory instead of to Sing Sing. Commitments to the Reformatory are not made for any definite period, and the rules of the institution permit the release of a convict, on parole after a year's confinement, provided his behavior during that period has been satisfactory to the Superintendent. The prisoner, however, is subject at any time to be taken back to the Reformatory.

During the first year of Crever's confinement in the Reformatory his conduct was not such as commended him to the favorable consideration of the managers of the institution, and he was set back for another year. When his second year had expired, his case came up again for consideration, and, his conduct having improved, he was released on parole on March 3, 1880. The terms of the parole require the released convict to report in writing once a month to the Superintendent of the Reformatory, and also in person when possible to Mr. Cutter, who acts as agent of the managers of the institution. When Crever left the Reformatory he expressed a desire to go to sea, and a berth on a vessel was secured for him. He made a voyage to Queenstown, and on his return to this City, on May 28, he reported to Mr. Cutter in a destitute condition, and said he had been robbed while at sea. Mr. Cutter did not believe this story, but nevertheless, granted him some temporary relief. He referred him to the care of ex-convict Dunn, who keeps a sort of intelligence office for the benefit of reformed ex-convicts in Water-street. Dunn reported him to Mr. Cutter as living a suspicious life, and associating with bad characters. On June 1, Crever informed Mr. Cutter that he had found his mother, she having changed her residence several times while he was in prison, and that he intended to live with her. Mr. Cutter discovered that Crever was in the habit of going to his mother's house for meals occasionally, but Mrs. Crever did not know what he was doing for a living. Soon after he disappeared from town, and during the latter part of July returned. Calling on Mr. Cutter, he told him he had been working as a bar-tender in Worcester, Mass., at $10 per month, and not liking the work, had given up his situation. He added that he was looking for work in this City. On the 5th of August he reported himself as out of work and destitute. Mr. Cutter communicated with ex-convict Dunn and the report was not favorable to Crever. Meanwhile he had been violating his parole in not reporting by letter to the Superintendent of the Reformatory, and on the 10th of August Mr. Cutter received from Elmira the following letter in reference to his case: "Should William Trevor, or Crever, come in as you requested him to do after your return, please have him arrested and notify me. I inclose warrant." It was signed by Z. R. Brockway, the Superintendent.

On Tuesday Crever called again on Mr. Cutter, and that gentleman told him to call the next day. Having the warrant in his possession, Mr. Cutter notified Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and yesterday afternoon Detective Robinson was on hand in the office dressed in plain clothes. Crever had been told to call at 3 o'clock, and at 2:45 he entered the office. Mr. Cutter told him to sit down and wait until he had disposed of the business then in hand. When all had retired but Crever and the officer, Mr. Cutter called Crever up to him and said, "William, I have a warrant for you. I shall have to place you in charge of this officer. You'll have to go back to Elmira." Detective Robinson advanced and said, "I am here to arrest you." Crever seemed dumfounded at this announcement, and said quickly: "Why do you do that? I'm going to work to-morrow. I'm not going back to Elmira." With that he sprang to the open window, and placing his hands above his head as a diver does when about to enter the water, dived through the window. Detective Robinson made a spring to hold him and caught one of his feet, but was unable to retain his grasp, and Crever dashed to the pavement below. The officer and Mr. Cutter rushed down stairs, and found the insensible form of Crever lying on the pavement in front of Harnett's drug store, at the corner of Astor-place and Fourth-avenue. In his descent he had struck on the top of his head on the brownstone step in front of the drug store, with such force as to break off a piece of the stone. The whole upper part of his head was crushed in. Dr. Albert C. Bunn, who has an office in Bible House, was quickly on the spot, but could do nothing for the injured youth. He was carried into the drug store, and expired in 15 minutes without having regained consciousness. A large crowd of horrified spectators gathered about the spot, and the excitement was increased by the appearance of John J. Mullen, a pardoned convict, who took the opportunity to make an impassioned appeal in behalf of ex-convicts who were trying to lead an honest life. Mullen, who lives at No. 25 Watts-street, said he was in the office of Mr. Cutter when Crever jumped out of the window, and described the scene so graphically as to draw tears from the eyes of the women who had gathered about the place. He said that Mr. Cutter was only allowed $100 per month to assist needy ex-convicts, and often gave sums of money out of his own pocket. When the officer went to arrest Crever, Crever exclaimed, "I won't steal; I'll die sooner. I won't go to prison again," and then he made his fearful leap of about 45 feet clear into the street. Mullen, becoming excited, denounced the wealthy people in this City as the enemies of the paroled convict by their refusal to contribute liberally to the funds of the Prison Association. While he was haranguing the crowd, a lady impulsively handed him her purse, but he refused it, and told her to send the money to the Prison Association. When the excitement had subsided, and the crowd had dispersed, the remains of young Crever were removed from the drug store and conveyed to the Morgue. Coroner Brady will hold the formal inquest in the case. Mrs. Crever was greatly affected when informed of the tragic death of her son. She is too poor to defray the expenses of the funeral, but, no doubt, some of her charitably disposed neighbors and friends will give the remains of the wayward youth decent burial.

HANGING A VINDICTIVE NEIGHBOR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Thomas McDonald, about 28 years old, a farmer, living near Commercial Point, Pickaway County, was taken from his house, last night, by a mob and hanged to a tree near his residence. McDonald came from Kentucky several years ago and married into a highly respectable family, owning a large farm. For a long time he has been regarded as a desperado, quarrelsome and vindictive. A feud has existed between McDonald and his neighbors for some time and especially during the past year, owing to the general meanness of his actions. On Saturday he commenced a quarrel with Tom Beaver, a neighbor, and was badly beaten. The neighbors, thinking to rid the neighborhood of him, determined to commit this horrible murder. There is no means of knowing who, or how many persons composed this mob, and it is not likely the public will ever know who were concerned in the outrage.

THE WESTCHESTER FARMERS.

SOME OF THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The Westchester County Farmers' Club held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at the Fort Hill Dairy Farm, belonging to Mr. J. D. Powell. About 60 farmers, from all the neighboring villages and towns, assembled, the most prominent among whom were: Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of Newcastle; Dr. J. F. Chapman, the Rev. J. H. Eastman, George E. Todd, N. J. Van Dusen, Oliver and J. H. Green, A. F. Dickinson, of Katonah; Supervisor Joseph Barrett, of Bedford; Supervisor J. C. Holmes, of Lewisboro; Supervisor M. W. Taylor, of Mount Pleasant; James Wood and Charles Haines, of Mount Kisco; the Rev. Mr. Harris, of Unionville; Edward B. Brady, Norman Merritt, of Golden's Bridge; Mr. E. N. Barrett, School Commissioner of the Third Assembly District; the Hon. Isaiah T. Williams, the Chappaqua farmer, and many other well-known farmers of Westchester County. The officers of the society are: President—H. E. Pellew, of Katonah; Vice-President—W. R. Strong, of Golden's Bridge; Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph Barrett, of Katonah; Librarian—W. A. Miller, of Katonah. Previous to calling the meeting to order the farmers sat down to an excellent dinner, served by the host, to which ample justice was done. After this pleasant duty was finished the farmers gathered together on the large front piazza and under the trees in the front door-yard, when they were called to order by James Wood, the Chairman of this special meeting. He introduced Dr. A. S. Heath, formerly President of the American Institute Farmers' Club, as the first speaker. His subject was the new law which was passed June 26, 1880, which was an act to establish an Agricultural Experiment Station. The speech was quite lengthy, but was listened to attentively by the farmers, who favor the establishing of such a station. The speaker concluded as follows: "To be more explicit, I will indicate some of the benefits of agricultural experiments: To furnish free analyses of chemicals for composting; free analyses offered for sale in the State of all fertilizers, so that their true values may be known, and the perpetration of fraud may be thereby prevented—these will save farmers thousands upon thousands of dollars every year; free analyses of well waters, food, drugs, disinfectants, &c.; free analyses and examinations of all cases of probable poisoning; free analyses of marls, soils, &c.; free analyses of mineral waters; free analyses and values of minerals and ores; free tests of the germinating or sprouting capacity of grains, grasses, and seeds, and their freedom from or admixture with other seeds; identification of grasses or injurious weeds; free identification of insects injurious to vegetation; free correspondence and consultations to all; the discrimination of results of experiments; directions about breeding for all purposes—meat, butter, cheese, &c.; directions for composting; formulas for different soils or crops, and values of fertilizers.

Dr. Heath was followed by Mr. J. B. Brown, of New-York, who made an address upon the subject of "Ensilage," or a process of preserving green food for animals. He said it was a well-known fact that the grasses of Summer, in the process of curing for Winter use, lost a great proportion of their nourishing properties. Ensilage does away with this whole thing, and preserves the year round corn-stalks, hay, and straw in a natural condition. This is done by building silos or trenches about six feet deep, and walling them up so as to make them air and water tight. If, on account of the nature of the soil, it is not practicable to dig trenches, they may be built above ground. This idea is a French one, but there are several silos in this country and even in Westchester County, Mr. A. B. Potter, of Sing Sing, having a very successful one on his premises. The Hon. Isaiah T. Williams inquired what it would cost to silo 250 tons, and was told "about $500." "That settles it, I guess," said the Chappaqua farmer, "for where can you raise $500 from any one farmer?" This created considerable merriment.

Mr. James Wood gave an exhibition of some bottled milk put up at the Fort Hill Farm Dairy, and, it being something new, created much curiosity, and was satisfactorily explained to every one. The meeting then adjourned, and the farmers got into their wagons and drove home, regarding the afternoon as having been very profitably spent.

BARNEY MORGAN'S DEATH.

THE GEBHARDT FAMILY EXONERATED BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

Two verdicts were rendered yesterday by a Coroner's jury in the case of Barney Morgan, the Staten Island teamster who disappeared from his home on the 13th ult., and whose body was found in the water off Coney Island three days afterward. Coroner Herrman held the inquest. It was supposed by Morgan's friends that he had been murdered, and they caused the arrest of John G. Gebhardt, the proprietor of a saloon near Fort Wadsworth; his wife, Catharine; his son, John G. Gebhardt, Jr.; Louisa Schultz, his step-daughter, and Charles Destardt, his bar-keeper and man of all work, whom they suspected of having been concerned in killing Morgan. They claimed that Morgan was last seen alive in Gebhardt's saloon on the night of his disappearance, and that he had been beaten in the place and thrown overboard. The accused were admitted to bail by Justice Vaughn. Deputy Coroner Waterman made an autopsy of the remains, and he failed to discover any marks of violence on the body, and certified that death had resulted from drowning. It was shown that Charles Wendt had seen Morgan shortly after he had left Gebhardt's saloon, and he was then about a mile away from the place. The pool of blood found in the yard in the rear of Gebhardt's place was accounted for by the killing of a number of chickens on Friday in anticipation of a picnic, and the blood-stains on Destardt's shirt were proved to have been received on the same occasion. The theory of murder was entirely disproved. Six of the jurymen found "that death was caused by drowning or other causes unknown to the jury, and entirely exonerate the Gebhardt family and their employes from any connection with this case whatever." The rest of the jury, three in number, while agreeing to this verdict, added: "We find that the authorities in Staten Island acted very hasty in arresting the five persons of the Gebhardt family, when it does not appear that any crime was committed on their premises or by them."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1880.

Acting Secretary Bell, of the Interior Department, received a telegram to-day from Secretary Schurz, dated Fort Custer, Montana, Aug. 31. The Secretary reports himself and party in good health. It is expected he will reach Fort Keogh in a day or two.

Surgeon E. Hebersmith reports to the Marine Hospital Bureau that 18 men from the Brazilian man-of-war Vital de Oliveira were admitted into the Marine Hospital at San Francisco on the 21st of August, 16 of whom were suffering from the rare disease known as beri-beri, or the "bad sickness of Ceylon."

The Smithsonian Institution has received from the Observatory of Paris the announcement of the discovery by M. Coggia, at Marseilles on the 30th of August, of a planetoid of the eleventh magnitude, in 23 hours 10 minutes right ascension, and 4° 20' south declination, with a daily motion of minus 11 minutes.

EXPERTS IN TORPEDO WARFARE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—At Goat Island this morning the class was minutely examined on the subject of torpedoes, their manufacture, appliances, how used, together with the modes of firing, planting, &c. A portion of the class was examined in fuses by Lieut.-Commander Goodrich. Lieut.-Commander Bradford was in charge of the torpedo examination. One 75-pound torpedo was exploded from a launch under a target. A number of improved torpedoes were also fired. Various towing and movable torpedoes in use in this and other navies were also described and illustrated with drawings, together with other subjects exclusively connected with torpedo warfare. The members of the board were well pleased with the examination.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

GAS EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

AN ACCIDENT ATTENDING THE ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A FIRE.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 1.—An accident which caused a wide-spread sensation occurred in the Thomas Coal Company colliery, at this place, this afternoon. This colliery has been on fire for over a month, caused by the spontaneous combustion of waste material dumped into it from the breaker. Since the place was discovered to be on fire gangs of workmen have been engaged night and day in making the preliminary arrangements to subdue the fire. It was while one of these gangs was at work to-day that the accident occurred. The men have been engaged in building batteries of wood at different places across the gangway to prevent the spread of the fire by excluding the air. One of these bulwarks was erecting to-day, when the pent-up gas in the chambers of the mine began escaping through the small crevices in the coal, and the result was a terrific explosion. The men in the mine were blown in all directions. Heavy objects resisted the force of the blast with no more effect than if they were only chaff. One man was blown a distance of 70 feet, and, strange to say, escaped with a few slight bruises. The door at the top of the manway was shriveled to atoms.

The excitement caused by the event was intense, and fully 2,000 persons assembled around the mine. Women ran hither and thither, screaming at the top of their voices and otherwise demonstrating their agitation. The result of the explosion was not known for some time after its occurrence, owing to the fact that there was no communication between the inside and outside workings. Several men were more or less injured by the explosion. Superintendents Ormrod and Hemingray were among the injured. Inside Boss Baird Motts Beck, John Jones, and David Linkham were both injured and overcome by the after-damp. These latter were so far gone that it was some time before they were brought to consciousness. The body of Simon Gregory, who was with the party, has not yet been recovered. It is the general opinion that he is dead. The water has arisen in the mine to the depth of about three feet in the gangway, and the mine is rapidly filling with a variety of gases. This greatly impedes the progress of the workmen who are in search of Gregory's body. The mine inspector arrived on the ground this evening and at once descended into the mine. He came out soon afterward without accomplishing anything.

A BOLD VIRGINIAN FIRE-EATER.

CAPT. WISE TELLS OF THE INSULTS WHICH LED TO HIS DESIRE TO FIGHT SOMEBODY.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1.—The case of Capt. John S. Wise, charged with being about to engage in a duel with Dr. George Ben Johnston, came up in the Police Court to-day. Capt. Wise, who had kept out of the way of arrest since the first of last week, surrendered yesterday and was present in court to-day. Several witnesses were examined in relation to the apprehended hostile meeting. Capt. Wise, after stating that as it was now certain he would be placed under bonds, said he desired to give a full statement of the whole matter, as he thought it was time the public should know it. He then recited the story of his being blackballed last Winter by the Westmoreland Club, when he was honored with 15 black balls for being a Readjuster and a friend of Gen. Mahone; that he had on the stump and in a published letter denounced the 15 as cowards and assassins, and insulted two of them who had come in his way; that recently he had been informed of a conversation in connection with blackballing which reflected on him, and that correspondence had then begun. Capt. Wise then read the whole correspondence, which is quite voluminous, and in the course of which he denounced all who had blackballed him as cowards and dastards, who had stabbed him in the dark. Dr. Johnston, in a letter to Capt. Wise, stated his connection with the affair, and demanded full retraction of the insulting language used by Capt. Wise, to which the latter replied, declining to retract the insult and reaffirming it with full force and effect. Capt. Wise stated that he had remained out of the city in order to give any of the aggrieved persons an opportunity to communicate with him, as his stopping place was sufficiently well known for that purpose, but now he considered the matter a farce and at an end. The Police Justice placed him under bonds in the same amount—$5,000—as he had Dr. Johnston.

CRIMINALS BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS AND BURGLARS ARRESTED IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The Police authorities of this city have completed a piece of work, as the result of which they believe they have broken up a gang of burglars and counterfeiters. Several criminals are under arrest, their names and offenses being as follows: Edward Anderson and George Hawthorne, burglary and making and passing counterfeit money; Willard J. Moore, counterfeiting, and Charles Gotthelf, receiving stolen property. Anderson, who is a notorious criminal, came to this city last Fall and went to work making spurious coin, which were passed principally on street car conductors. On making the acquaintance of Hawthorne, Anderson induced him to go into business with him. The places robbed by them were boot and shoe stores at Town Line, Lancaster, Suspension Bridge, and in this city, and the Post Offices and two stores at Gasport. Between $1,000 and $2,000 worth of property was obtained and sold to Gotthelf. The burglars separated at Suspension Bridge, Anderson going toward Towanda, met two young fellows, and the three went to a store on the Ridge road and robbed it. The goods they took to Youngstown. While Anderson was after a boat the two young men were arrested, and on his return he also was arrested and all were taken to a hotel, from which they escaped. Anderson, with another party, went to Stafford, broke into two stores there and sent their booty to Bradford, where they staid nearly a week. Then they went to Arcade, where they broke into a store and secured a lot of goods. Three officers chased them, revolvers were fired, and the young men who were with Anderson were arrested and he escaped. He then went to Pine Valley and thence to Charlotte Centre, where he was arrested. Five years ago he was arrested at Lyons for burglary and larceny, and broke jail. The counterfeit money was made in a shoe shop kept by Moore, who assisted in the work.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

TRANSFERS OF AND ORDERS TO OFFICERS—LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General, has been assigned, in addition to his other duties, as Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been ordered to cause all available Mounted Service recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the Second Cavalry. First Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered, after being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect when his services can be spared, has been granted Second Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, Second Cavalry.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers have been made: Second Lieut. Thomas H. Barry from the Seventh Cavalry to the First Infantry; Second Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers from the First Infantry to the Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. Barry will proceed to join his proper station.

The following officers have been detached from their present stations and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy: Commander Edwin M. Shepard, detached from the command of the Constellation; Lieut.-Commander F. A. Cook, from the command of the Despatch; Lieuts. George W. Tyler, Raymond R. Rodgers, Charles A. Stone, Charles Belknap, and John C. Soby; Masters Charles R. Miles, Charles H. Lyman, and Corwin P. Rees, and Chaplain John S. Wallace from the Constellation; Lieuts. William H. Packer and Richard Rust, Surgeon M. L. Ruth, Passed Assistant Engineer John C. Kofer, and Assistant Engineer Asa M. Mattice, from the Despatch. Ensign George H. Peters has been detached from the Coast Survey steamer Blake and ordered to duty at the Nautical Almanac Office; Passed Assistant Surgeons Charles M. Gravatt and Charles T. Hibbett have been detached from the Constellation and ordered to proceed home and await orders; Paymaster Arthur Burtis has been detached from the Constellation, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders; Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith has been detached from the Despatch and ordered to settle accounts and await orders; Assistant Engineer Abraham V. Zane has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Tall[illegible]; Cadet Engineer Albert E. Smith has been detached from the Despatch and placed on waiting orders; Cadet Engineer Albert W. Stahl and Arthur T. Wood have been detached from the Despatch and ordered to the Galena.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth arrived here to-day.

MRS. SIMMONS'S HARD LOT.

THE STORY OF THE FRAUDULENT DIVORCE—THE TRIAL OF HER FIRST ATTORNEY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 1.—The woman Maria Antoinette Simmons, for whom the Red Hook lawyer, Peter M. Baum, procured a bogus divorce, and for which he is now being tried, has had an eventful history. She married Dr. Duane B. Simmons, who is at this time a prominent physician in Yokohama, Japan, on May 3, 1869, in New-York City. She was the daughter of a wealthy gentleman named Brower, who resided in New-York, and who, it is said, was at one time owner of the Brower House. Mrs. Simmons, for some reason, became estranged from her husband in Japan and came to Red Hook, Dutchess County, in the Summer of 1878. Her husband was a distant relative of the Clearwater family there, and in that way she became acquainted with Webster Clearwater. In fact, it is said Clearwater was her first love. On her return to Red Hook she boarded in Clearwater's family, and soon after Webster Clearwater became interested in obtaining a divorce for her from her husband in Japan, and as Clearwater and Lawyer Baum were bosom friends, they worked together in the matter. Mrs. Simmons being possessed of some means, Clearwater easily induced her to employ Baum as her counsel. Certain legal proceedings followed, and in the latter part of January, 1879, Baum claimed to have obtained the divorce.

In March following Mrs. Simmons went to New-York, where Clearwater joined her, and on March 5 they were married in that City by the Rev. Dr. Chapin. They returned to Red Hook on the day after, and in June following they quarreled about her property, and she left him and went to Lawyer Baum's house and boarded for shelter and safety. Clearwater went there a few days after on a Sunday afternoon and sought to bring her away by force. He carried her in his arms part of the way home, she screaming and arousing the whole neighborhood, until Clearwater, overcome, dropped her on the sidewalk and she made her escape. Soon after Clearwater, who, it is believed, knew all about the bogus divorce Baum had obtained for her, began an action against her for divorce, and employed Esslestyne & McCarty as counsel. Mrs. Clearwater retaining Baum. Clearwater's complaint set forth in substance that at the time of their marriage Mrs. Simmons claimed she had a legal divorce from her husband in Japan; that it was subsequently ascertained that such divorce was not legal or valid, and therefore the plaintiff asked to have his marriage declared void. Mrs. Clearwater's answer was simply a general denial, but her counsel failed to produce the decree of divorce from Dr. Simmons, and the court declared her marriage with Clearwater null and void. Then she sued her counsel, Baum, for moneys obtained from her in a fraudulent manner, but the case did not come to trial.

In an interview with Mrs. Simmons, after the proceedings in the cases, at her residence in River-street, Red Hook, she seemed to feel her situation keenly. She was neatly attired and wore diamonds. She said she had traveled all over Europe and had been to California and other places. In regard to her divorce from her husband in Japan she said: "Baum told me he had the decree and placed it in my hands and I held it for a day or two, he saying he intended to file it in the County Clerk's office. I paid him money by checks which my check-book will show, and I hold his note to-day for $300 borrowed money, which he has never paid. When I came here I went into Clearwater's family, and then our courtship progressed, they taking care no one should see me who could tell me anything about Clearwater's character. I gave him money several times, $30 or more at a time, which he said had to be used in the business. After he married me, when he found he could get no more money, he commenced to abuse me in the most shameful manner, and I had to leave him. Then came his suit for divorce, and he told about the drinking saloons in Red Hook that he knew that the divorce alleged to have been obtained for me by Baum was a fraud and no divorce, but that he was not going to tell me so till after he got all the money he could from me. He and Baum worked together in getting the divorce from my husband. Three days after he got his divorce, and now see where it leaves me, and I am told that he is already acting as agent for my husband in Japan, and I am sure he has never seen him. I am certain that he and Baum knew before I married Clearwater that my divorce from my husband obtained by Baum was a bogus one. Both Baum and Clearwater have swindled me right and left, have put a bogus divorce on me, and have threatened to have me arrested for bigamy, and I don't know what they may do if some one don't help me. I have put my matters in the hands of Ambrose Wager, a Rhinebeck lawyer. Why, it was only yesterday Baum sued me for board and for services he had rendered me. I have already paid him and Clearwater nearly $2,000, and there has been no end to their drains upon me."

The examination in the case of Baum was resumed before Referee Herrick this afternoon. At the opening, Mr. Seixas stated that Mrs. Rose went to New-York last night feeling ill, and had not returned yet, but he was ready to go on with another witness, the Red Hook constable, Alfred Farmsbee. Mr. Farmsbee testified that he had resided in Red Hook continuously for 15 years, and had known Baum since 1874. He also knew Annie E. Rose, the preceding witness, and her family; has known them eight years. They first lived in Red Hook. Her maiden name was Annie E. Coon. The witness said he was employed in the divorce business of Simmons against Simmons by Baum in 1878 at Red Hook. Baum wanted the witness to go to New-York after Annie Rose, and the witness consented. Baum said, "Clearwater will give you money." The witness went to Clearwater, and the latter did furnish him with money. Mr. Baum directed the witness to be in Poughkeepsie on the following Monday with Mrs. Rose. He went to New-York and saw Mrs. Rose. He told her Baum wanted her to come to Poughkeepsie, and he left New-York with her the next night. Baum had an interview with her, and then Baum told the witness he could send her home, as he had seen her. Soon after that the witness wrote a letter to Mrs. Rose. This was four or five days before the reference before William I. Thorn in the Simmons divorce case. He wrote the letter from a copy handed to him by Baum, at Baum's request, in the latter's office in Red Hook, and the copy was in Baum's handwriting. The letter told Mrs. Rose she should not go to work on Saturday morning, as the witness would be there after her, and in accordance with that letter the witness went after Mrs. Rose the second time, and brought her to Poughkeepsie again. He did not then know for what general purpose she was to be brought here. The witness gave several incidents tending to establish Baum's connection with the matter.

Farmsbee was then cross-examined by Baum. He said he never received any money from Baum in the Simmons case. He understood it was to all come from Clearwater. He was asked if he had said that Baum gave him a number of questions and answers in writing to give to Mrs. Rose and tell her to study them up. He did not, he answered. When this witness's evidence was closed, Mr. Baum attempted to make an argument about adjournment, when Referee Herrick said, "You may argue as much as you have a mind to, but this court is adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning."

FINANCES OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The annual statement of the City Controller was presented to-day. He sets forth that the total appropriations for 1880 were $12,377,928 44, and says the estimates from the different departments for 1881 amount to $12,392,682 73, which is $14,754 29 more than was given for the present year. He places the total receipts for 1880 at $12,504,647 67, of which amount there has thus far been collected $9,512,809 36. The estimated receipts from all sources for 1881 are placed at $12,602,907 93. The cash balance on hand Aug. 1, 1880, amounted to $3,412,308 34. The estimated liabilities of the city from Aug. 1, 1880, to Dec. 31, 1881, he puts at $19,287,598 30. To meet this there will be required to be raised from taxation the sum of $8,267,761 70, the rest coming from the revenues and other sources. The funded debt amounts to $40,563,193 69.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS TELEGRAPH.

PICTOU, Nova Scotia, Sept. 1.—Intelligence just received from Magdalen Islands says: "During the week several vessels from Quebec have arrived with telegraph poles, sub-contractors are already at work, and posts are being put down on Amherst Island. It is expected that they will all be in position by Sept. 15. On the arrival of the steamer Newfield from England, the cable end will be landed at the light-house, on the south-west of the Island of Amherst, and from thence submerged a distance of 30 miles to connect with the east point of Prince Edward Island. The Newfield is expected daily. Bird Rock will be connected with the island at the east point, near Grosse Isle, by submarine cable, 21 miles, and a telegraph line will be laid to follow thence around the island to the terminus, and the same will be dotted with the required offices. Telegraphic communication is expected to be fully established before the close of navigation. These islands will cease to be separated from the continent in Winter, as has been the case ever since they were inhabited.

FOREIGN SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Mr. William H. Jackson, of the American rifle team, is among the passengers by the steamer City of Brussels, which sailed from Queenstown to-day for New-York. Messrs. Brown, Gerrish, and Scott are on board the steamer City of Chester, which will be due at New-York to-morrow.

Relative to the American offer of $5,000 for prizes in the international regatta on the Thames, the *Sportsman* says: "We believe Trickett (the Australian champion sculler) will recommend that the regatta be fixed for the 22d of November, and then both he and Laycock will enter for the prizes."

STRIKE OF COTTON LABORERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The laborers in all the cotton presses here are on a strike for an advance in wages. The cotton press proprietors say the strike is the result of efforts on the part of certain agitators to force extreme prices materially in excess of what has heretofore been paid. It is stated that some of these laborers have been paid as high as $50 per week, though the normal wages have been $50 to $60 per month, and the proprietors would willingly pay $60 per month for competent laborers, and guarantee steady employment.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

The steam-ship New-Orleans, which arrived in this port last evening from New-Orleans, on Aug. 28, at noon, experienced a heavy gale, which developed into a hurricane of great violence at 8 P. M. the same day and continued until 5 P. M. on the 29th ult. The wind blew from the south-east, with the barometer at 28.30. Seaman Julius Johnson was washed overboard and drowned.

Under the costliest and the cheapest carpets sewed carpet lining should be placed. Use that manufactured of cotton and paper. American Carpet Lining Company, New-York and Boston. Sold by all carpet dealers.—*Exchange.*

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for the Asthma.—The signal success which has attended the use of this medicine has induced the proprietors to publish some account of its wonderful properties, and to offer it for the benefit of those who are afflicted with that terrible disease—asthma—in its different forms. See advertisement on last page.—*Advertisement.*

From the Country.—Families returning, wishing BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, and SLIPPERS, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 28 West 14th-st.

"Alderney Brand."

BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—HALL.—Sept. 1, by the Rev. J. G. Fawcett, EDWARD A. THOMPSON to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Joseph Hall.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Tuesday, 2:15 A. M., Aug. 31, at his Summer residence, at Orange Mountain, N. J., the Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., LL. D., in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church, in this City, on Friday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M. Friends are requested to send no flowers.

☞ At a meeting of the Trustees of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, held Sept. 1, 1880, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with deep sorrow of the death of the Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., who has been for thirty years one of the Trustees of this Institution, and during the last fifteen years its revered President.

Resolved, That the wise judgment, untiring zeal, and Christian benevolence shown by our deceased President on behalf of this Institution and of the afflicted children who are the objects of its care, have been of the highest usefulness in advancing the interests of the Institution, and merit the grateful appreciation of his associates.

Resolved, That the Trustees will attend as a body the funeral services at the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church, on the 3d inst.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of Dr. ADAMS.

HENRY E. DAVIES, First Vice-President.

AVERY T. BROWN, Secretary pro tem.

CASTLE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, 2d prox., at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 54 South Washington-square.

DUNSCOMB.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, ALEXANDER H. DUNSCOMB, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place to-day, Thursday, from his late residence, No. 303 Lexington-av., at 1 o'clock.

GOLDSMITH.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, ELIZA F., widow of the late Rev. John Goldsmith, D. D., aged 78 years.

Funeral services at her late residence on Friday, the 3d inst., at 3 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2:35 P. M. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

MCCONACHIE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, MARGERY BEATTIE, wife of Wm. McConachie, of dropsy.

Funeral services at the house, No. 192 East 82d-st., on Thursday evening, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn on Friday morning.

PIERCE.—Tuesday, Aug. 31, ESTHER A., wife of Charles E. Pierce, and daughter of the late Andrew Irwin.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 86 East 111th-st., at 11 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 2. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PRATT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, ROBERT M. PRATT, of this City.

Relatives and friends, also members of National Academy of Design, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 45 East 25th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Friends will please not send flowers.

☞ Binghamton (N. Y.) papers please copy.

TINKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, ANNA E., wife of Edward G. Tinker, and daughter of the late Orlando Harriman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 East 57th-st., on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. Please omit sending flowers.

THORNE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1880, at his residence, No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, Dr. J. SULLIVAN THORNE.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, Sept. 5, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

TOBIAS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 1, CLOTHILDE A. TOBIAS, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Paul J. Tobias, No. 126 East 56th-st., on Friday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 4, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Tarifa, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 3 P. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Belgenland, via Antwerp. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York Aug. 31. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Aug. 31. The mails for Honduras leave New-York Aug. 31. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Sept. 1. The mails for the Windward West Indies leave New-York Sept. 1. The mails for Nassau leave New-York Sept. 1. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Sept. 2. The mails for Havana leave New-York Sept. 2. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Sept. 2. The mails for Belize and Bay Island leave New-York Sept. 2. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York Sept. 4. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York Sept. 4. The mails for St. Thomas and Barbadoes leave New-York Sept. 4. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Sept. 18. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Sept. 25.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1880.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!
NO. 186 FRONT-ST., BURLING-SLIP,
NEAR FULTON FERRY, NEW-YORK.
H. C. PARKE.
Chinese and Japanese Porcelains, Silks, Bronzes, Cloisonné, Screens, Pictures, &c., for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

PRINTING OF BOOK, COIN, AND ART Catalogues, also Periodicals and Mercantile Printing, by C. C. SHELLEY, Nos. 10 and 12 College-place.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room 7 *Evening Post* Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE MUDFOG PAPERS, &c.
By CHARLES DICKENS,
Author of "The Pickwick Papers," &c.
Printed in the *Franklin-Square Library* through the courtesy of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.
4to, paper, 10 cents.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.
☞ *Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.*

POLITICAL.

REGULAR MEETING, NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their head-quarters, West Boulevard, 67th-st. CHAS. F. BRUDER, President. P. H. DUNN, Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR POLITICAL BANNERS, PORTRAITS, FLAGS, AND CAMPAIGN OUTFITS. M. E. LEVY & CO., No. 35 Howard-st., Near Broadway, New-York.

THE EAGLE CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY offers campaign uniforms in great variety at very low prices at No. 471 Broadway, New-York.

CAMPAIGN BANNER AND OUTFIT COMPANY, NO. 46 VESEY-ST.—Lowest figures for net banners and campaign outfits.

POLITICAL BANNERS, FLAGS, AND PORTRAITS at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane-st. Established 1848.

CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS manufactured and for sale by HERMAN FORCE, No. 238 Broadway, New-York.

NET BANNERS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR clubs at lowest prices. C. MONKS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 4s c., 1907 ..... 110¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. C. 4s cn.
$10,000....... 78
H. C. R. & N. 1st.
5,000....... 98½
C. S. F. M. & O. cn.
3,000....... 99
Denver & R.G. cn.
28,000....... 96
Central Iowa 1st.
5,000....... 103½
H. & T. C. 1st W.D.
4,000....... 106½
H. & T. C. 2d m. l.
9,000....... 118
B., N. Y. & E. 1st. 1916.
9,000.......b3.123
N., C. & St. L. 1st.
4,000....... 110
Union Pacific 1st.
2,000....... 112½
8,000....... 112¾
Union Pac. Ts l. g.
2,000....... 115¾
Oregon R. & N. 1st.
5,000....... 100
St. Louis & I. M. 2d
2,000....... 106
St. Louis & I. M. 2d pfd. inc.
10,000....... 88
St. Louis & I. M. 1st pfd. inc.
5,000....... 88¼
3,500....... 88½
St.L.&S.F.2d,cl.B.
3,000....... 78½
C., C. & I. C. inc.
5,000....... 43½
5,000....... 44
Metropolitan 1st.
3,000....... 100¾
Adams Ex.
5.......b.c.116
10....... 116¼
5....... 117
United States Ex.
300.......b.c. 47½
Montauk Gas C.
700.......b.c. 78
Sutro Tunnel.
200.......b.c. 1¾
500....... 1¾
Delaware & Hud.
100....... 84½
100.......b.c. 84¾
200....... 84½
600....... 84
Amer. Dist. Tel.
200.......b.c. 75
Western Union.
510....... 103¼
100....... 103¾
300....... 103¾
1300....... 103½
300....... 103¾
300....... 103¾
700....... 103
500....... 102⅞
300....... 102¾
Silver Cliff Min'g.
100.......b.c. 4
Little Pittsburg.
280.......b.c. 4
Pacific Mail.
400.......b.c.s3. 39¾
100....... 39¾
300.......s3. 39
Lake Erie & W.
100.......b.c. 31¾
100....... 31½
Louisv. & Nashv.
300.......b.c.132

N. Y., L. E. & W.
1900.......b.c. 38½
2100....... 38¾
2000....... 38
1600....... 37¾
3200.......b3. 37¾
N.Y.,L.E.&W.pfd.
300.......b.c. 67
40....... 67¾
100....... 66½
300....... 66¾
Michigan Central
400.......b.c.b3. 94
110....... 93¾
100....... 93
100....... 92¾
100....... 93¼
150....... 93
Union Pacific.
100.......b.c. 96¾
100....... 96½
300.......b3. 95¾
200....... 95¾
Lake Shore & M.S.
700.......b.c.106
100....... 106¾
510....... 106
750....... 105¾
300....... 105¾
600.......s3.105¾
300....... 105⅝
400....... 105¾
1000....... 105⅝
Illinois Central.
200.......b.c.112
Chicago & N. W.
50.......b.c. 99¾
300....... 99½
100....... 99¼
Chi. & N. W. pfd.
100.......b.c.119
Central of N. J.
400.......b.c. 75¾
600....... 75¾
100....... 75¼
300....... 75¼
300....... 75½
Chicago & R. I.
100.......b.c.114¼
16....... 115
C., M. & St. P.
300.......b.c. 87¾
100....... 87¾
150....... 87⅞
C. M. & St. P. pfd
100.......b.c.s.109¾
Denver & R. G.
100.......b.c.c. 71¾
100....... 71¾
Del., Lack. & W.
700.......b.c. 89½
100....... 89¼
100....... 89½
500....... 89⅝
1200....... 89
2200....... 88¾
200....... 88¾
C., C. & I. C.
300.......b.c. 18¾
C., St. P., M. & O.
200.......b.c. 42½
C.St.P.,M.&O.pfd
100.......b.c.s3. 82
Chi., Bur. & Q.
50.......b.c.138¾
200....... 138
200....... 137¾
Mo., Kan. & T.
100.......b.c. 36
200....... 36¼
100....... 36
300....... 35¾
300....... 35¾

Han. & St. Joseph.
300.......b.c. 41½
1200....... 41
1100....... 40¾
700....... 40¾
H. & St. Jo. pfd.
200.......b.c. 83¾
300....... 83¾
975....... 83¾
200....... 83¾
200....... 83
750....... 82¾
100....... 82¾
400....... 82
100....... 82¼
500....... 82¾
N. Y. C. & H.
650.......b.c.130
50....... 130⅛
300....... 129¾
Metropolitan.
300.......b.c. 90
N. Y., Ont. & W.
40.......b.c. 25
100....... 24¾
Northern Pacific.
100.......b.c.s3. 29¾
Northern Pac. pf.
50.......b.c. 53¾
Ohio & Miss.
1100.......b.c. 34¼
100....... 34½
300....... 34¼
400....... 34¼
300....... 34
Oregon R. & N.
20.......b.c.136¾
100....... 136½
St. L., I. M. & S.
100.......b.c. 56½
200....... 56½
100....... 56⅞
300....... 56¾
100....... 56⅝
300....... 56⅝
200....... 56⅝
400....... 56⅝
100....... 56¾
200....... 56¼
Nash., C. & St. L.
1000.......b.c.b3. 69
Phila. & Reading.
1200.......b.c. 23¾
Stonington.
50.......b.c.130
St. L. & S. F. pfd.
100.......b.c. 46½
W., St. L. & P.
500.......b.c. 37¾
100....... 37½
400....... 37¾
100....... 37¾
300....... 37¾
100....... 37¾
300....... 37¾
500....... 37¾
W., St. L. & P. pf.
700.......b.c. 69
300....... 69
200....... 68¾
200....... 68¾
400....... 68¾
300....... 68¾
200....... 68¾
700....... 68¾
300....... 68¾
400....... 68¾
100....... 68¾
200....... 68¾
300....... 68¾
100....... 68¾
500....... 68¾
50....... 68¾
100.......b3. 68¾

SALES TO 3 P. M.

Alabama, cl. A.
$5,000....... 67½
Alabama, cl. C.
1,000....... 77
B., H. & E. 1st.
1,000....... 41
St. Louis & I.M.1st
1,000....... 115
St. L. & I. M. 1st pfd. inc.
2,700....... 88¼
5,000....... 88½
St. L. & I. M. 2d pfd. inc.
30,000....... 84¼
Den.& R. G. 1st cn.
2,500....... 96¼
Den. & R. G. 1st.
5,000....... 106½
N. W. cn. r. g.
3,000....... 119
Mob. & O. 1st deb.
20,000.......b3. 80
Mob. & O. 2d deb.
1,000....... 45½
N. J. C. inc.
10,000....... 84
M. K. & T. cn. as.
12,000....... 105⅞
8,000....... 105¾
Int. & Gt. N. 1st.
5,000....... 103
Union Pacific 1st.
6,000....... 112¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. n. 2d cn.
10,000.......b3. 86¾
10,000....... 86⅞
30,000....... 87
70,000....... 87¼
20,000.......b3. 87½
N. Y., L. E. & W. n. 2d 5s fd.
40,000....... 82
United States Ex.
200....... 47½
Montauk Gas C.
100....... 80
100....... 80½
100....... 81
300....... 81¼
Standard Mining.
200....... 28¾
St. Paul.
500....... 87¾
300....... 88

Western Union.
100....... 103¾
1300....... 103⅞
1000....... 103¾
500.......b3.103¾
100....... 103⅞
Pacific Mail.
100....... 39¼
400....... 39½
100....... 39¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.
1900....... 38¾
2500....... 38⅝
1400....... 38¾
Lake Shore.
300....... 106
300....... 106¼
300.......b3.106¾
Union Pacific.
100....... 95¾
Central of N. J.
100....... 75¾
600....... 75¾
200....... 75¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.
100....... 138½
200....... 138¾
Panama.
200....... 191¼
North-western.
200....... 99¾
W. St. L. & P.
100....... 38¼
W., St. L. & P. pf.
800....... 69
1000....... 68¾
Del., Lack. & W.
200....... 89¼
400....... 89⅝
300.......b3. 89⅞
100....... 89¾
600....... 89⅝
Morris & Essex.
100....... 110
Alt. & T. H. pfd.
300....... 75½
C., St. P., M. & O.
200....... 42¾
Ches. & Ohio.
400....... 18¾
Denver & R. G.
100....... 71¾
100....... 71¾
200....... 71¾
Kansas & Texas.
200.......b3. 36¼

Louis. & Nash.
100.......b10.132
100....... 131¾
Lake Erie & W.
100....... 31¾
500....... 31¾
Mobile & Ohio as.
100....... 23⅝
N. Y., Ont. & W.
100....... 24¾
400....... 24½
300....... 24⅜
N. Y. Elevated.
100....... 111¼
Oregon R. & N.
100....... 136¾
100....... 137
St. L. & I. M.
100....... 56⅞
200....... 56⅞
100.......b3. 56¾
Han. & St. Joseph.
100....... 42¾
1000....... 42¾
1775....... 42¾
500.......s30. 42
400....... 42¾
100....... 42¾
500....... 42¾
1700....... 43¾
1100....... 43½
1100....... 43¼
500....... 43
H. & St. Jo. pfd.
200....... 84¾
300....... 84⅞
600....... 84¾
1100.......b3. 85
900....... 85¼
200....... 85¼
100.......b3. 85¼
10....... 85¾
100....... 85
500....... 85¼
Phila. & Reading.
200....... 23⅞
Ohio & Miss.
100....... 34½
Ohio & Miss. pfd.
20....... 75
C. C. & I. C.
200.......b3. 19
300....... 18¾

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—SEPT. 1.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

Calaveras.
300.......b.c.c. .80
500.......b.c. .81
200.......b.c.s3. .81
200.......b.c.s3. .81
500.......b.c. .82
100.......b.c.s3. .81
500.......b.c. .81
500.......b.c.s3. .80
700.......b.c. .80
900.......b.c. .80
Moose.
50....... .68
Sierra Nevada.
100.bcs10 flat13.13
Green Mountain.
100.......b.c.3.55

Little Chief.
200.......b.c.2.70
100.......b.c.b3.2.70
250.......b.c.2.70
100.......b.c.b30.2.75
100....... 2.65
Buckeye.
100....... .37
Hukill.
300.......b.c.b30.1.85
500.......b30.1.85
300....... 1.80
100.......b30.1.85
600.......b60.1.90
Chrysolite.
200....... 6.68

Bonanza Chief.
100.......a.c. .27
Granville.
100....... .18
Unadilla.
1500....... .19
1000.......b30. .20
1500....... .18
500....... .19
2000.......b10. .18
1500....... .18
1500.......b3. .18
2000....... .18
2000....... .18
19000....... .18

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Robinson.
200.......b.c.6.50
Dunderberg.
100.......b.c.1.75
Rappahannock.
200.......b.c. .28
200.......b.c. .28
100.......b.c. .30
300.......a.c. .30
Amie.
500.......b.c. .73
500.......b.c.s30. .72
800.......b.c. .72
100.......b.c.s3. .71
200.......b.c. .71
500.......b.c.s3. .71
Consol. Virginia.
100.......b.c.3.35
200.......b.c.3.30
100.......b.c.b30.3.40
400.......b.c.b30.3.40
Sutro Tunnel.
100.......b.c.1.50
100.......b.c.1.55
200.......b.c.1.55
Rising Sun.
500.......b.c.1.25
Iron Silver.
1800.......b.c.3.00
200.......a.c.3.00
Hukill.
100.......b.c.1.80
100.......b.c.b15.1.85
300.......b.c.1.85
200.......b.c.1.85
200.......b.c.1.85
100.......s30.1.80
100.......a.c.b60.1.95
200.......a.c.1.85

Calaveras.
300.......b.c. .29
300.......b.c. .29
200.......b.c. .28
4000.......b.c. .28
1500.......b.c. .28
100.......b.c. .28
100.......b.c.s3. .28
1000.......b.c.c. .28
100.......b.c. .28
600.......b.c. .28
2000.......b.c.s30. .27
700.......b.c. .28
400.......b.c. .28
400.......b.c. .28
100.......b.c.s3. .27
600.......b.c.s3. .28
900.......s3. .26
2000.......s30. .26
2000.......a.c.s30. .26
200.......a.c. .27
1200.......a.c. .27
1500.......a.c.b60. .29
600.......a.c. .27
500.......a.c.s30. .26
1000.......a.c.b60. .26
500.......a.c. .26
Sierra Nevada.
100.......b.c.b30.13.50
Buckeye.
400.......b.c. .35
100.......b.c. .25
2000.......b.c.b60. .28
1000.......b.c.b60. .26
1000.......b.c. .26
2000.......b.c.b60. .27
1000.......b.c.b30. .27
2100....... .25
100....... .24

Moose.
100.......b.c. .59
200.......b.c. .58
100....... .58
100....... .59
Climax.
500.......b.c.1.70
100....... 1.75
South Hite.
100.......b.c.1.40
Findley.
1000.......b.c.s3. .30
500....... .30
2000....... .29
1500....... .30
Unadilla.
1000.......b.c. .17
1000.......b.c.b30. .18
1000.......b.c.b30. .18
1500....... .17
Horn Silver.
100.......b.c.16.25
Green Mountain.
300.......b.c.b15.3.60
Imperial.
100....... .38
200....... .37
California.
50....... 2.00
Durango.
500.......a.c. .30
Goodshaw.
100.......b.c.c.1.15
Chrysolite.
100.......a.c.6.66
Little Chief.
200.......a.c.2.70

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation opened firm, and in some cases a fraction higher, but in the early dealings the market was unsettled, and at the first board a rather free selling movement resulted in a decline ranging from ¼ to 2 ₩ cent., the latter in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The Hannibal and St. Joseph shares also showed considerable weakness, and declined ⅝ ₩ cent. for the common and 1½ ₩ cent. for the preferred, but during the afternoon became strong, and advanced 2¾ and 3 ₩ cent., respectively, with a subsequent reaction of ½@⅝ ₩ cent. In the general list the transactions were on a very small scale, and characterized by great irregularity, the fluctuations, however, being confined within narrow limits. In the late transactions a firm tone prevailed, and the greater portion of the early decline was recovered. Montauk Coal advanced 4¼ ₩ cent., to 81¼, closing at the highest price bid. The friends of the company profess the belief that the stock will sell at par before Oct. 1. Oregon Navigation rose 2 ₩ cent. on the day's transactions. The general market closed fairly steady.

The transactions aggregated 188,859 shares, including 39,800 Erie, 22,800 Wabash Pacific, 17,100 Western Union, 16,900 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 14,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,700 Lake Shore, 5,200 Iron Mountain, 4,500 New-Jersey Central, 3,600 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 3,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,400 St. Paul, 2,600 Pacific Mail, 2,400 North-west, 2,400 Kansas and Texas, 2,300 Montauk Coal, 2,200 Nashville Chattanooga, and 2,100 Union Pacific.

North-west advanced from 99⅜ to 99¾, receded to 99¼, and returned to 99⅝; St. Paul declined from 87¾ to 87½, and rose to 88; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 89⅝ to 88¾, recovered to 89⅝, and closed at 89⅝; Delaware and Hudson receded from 84¾ to 84; New-Jersey Central sold down 76¼ to 75¼, and rallied to 75¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph declined from 40⅞ to 40¾, advanced to 43¾, and closed at 43; do. preferred fell off from 84 to 82¾, rose to 85¾, and closed at 85⅛; Iron Mountain declined from 57½ to 56⅛, and rallied to 56½; Western Union rose from 103⅝ to 103⅞, fell off to 102¾, rose to 104, and closed at 103⅝; Michigan Central declined from 94 to 92¾, and rallied to 93¼; Lake Shore sold down from 106⅜ to 105⅜, and recovered to 106¼; Wabash Pacific declined from 38⅝ to 37¾, and rallied to 38¼; do. preferred advanced from 69¼ to 69¾, fell off to 68, recovered to 69, and closed at 68⅞; Nashville Chattanooga receded from 69 to 68; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from 140 to 138 and recovered to 138¾; Panama sold up from 190 to 190¼; Oregon Navigation advanced from 136 to 137; Montauk Coal rose from 77 to 81¼; Illinois Central declined from 112¾ to 112.

The Money market presented a much easier aspect to-day, the highest rate for call loans on pledge of stock collateral being 3 ₩ cent. and the lowest 2 ₩ cent. The great bulk of the business was, however, effected at the intermediate figure. At the close there were large offerings of capital at 2@2½ ₩ cent. The Government bond dealers found ready accommodation at 1½@2 ₩ cent. Time loans were made at from 3 to 5½ ₩ cent., according to the length of time and the collateral. In the discount market prime mercantile paper sold at 4½@5½ ₩ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛ discount, selling ⅛ discount; Charleston, buying ⅛@3-16, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial $1 premium, bank $2 50 premium; St. Louis, $1 25 ₩ $1,000 discount; Chicago, 100@125 discount, and Boston, 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London weak and a shade lower for Money, at 97¼@97⅜, and firm for the account at 97⅜@97⅝. United States Government bonds were generally strong and higher, at 114¼ for new 4s, 114⅝ for 4½s, and 106⅛ for 5s. In American railway securities Erie common rose from 39⅝ to 40¼, reacted to 39½, and closed at 39⅝; do. preferred advanced 1 ₩ cent., to 90¼; Illinois Central declined from 115⅝ to 115¼; Pennsylvania sold up from 60¼ to 60½; Reading from 12 to 12½; New-York Central from 134¼ to 134⅝; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts fell off from 70¼ to 70¼, and returned to 70½; do. Seconds rose from 29⅝ to 30. The sum of £91,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 86f. 30c. to 86f. 75c.

The Sterling Exchange market continues nominally unchanged at $4 82 for 60-day bills, and $4 84 for demand. The business, however, which is very limited, is done at concessions ranging from 1c. to 1½c. from the posted figures, the following being the basis on which transactions were effected: 60-days, $4 80¾ to $4 81¼; demand, $4 83 to $4 83¼; cable transfers, $4 83½ to $4 83¾; commercial bills, $4 79 to $4 79½. The offerings of commercial bills are largely in excess of previous years, and also of the present requirements of the market, and lower rates seem to be inevitable.

Government bonds were quiet but firm on a limited volume of business. The proposals to sell bonds to the Government to-day aggregated $9,016,250, of which the Secretary of the Treasury accepted $2,500,000 at 102.48 for 6s of 1880, 104.78 for 6s of 1881, and 102.78 for 5s of 1881. Railroad bonds were active but irregular, Erie Seconds, the Iron Mountain incomes, C., C. and I. C. issues, Kansas and Texas Firsts and Seconds, and the Denver and Rio Grande mortgages being most prominent in the transactions. Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts declined from 41⅛ to 41; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts from 98⅛ to 98; Buffalo, New-York and Erie Firsts from 126 to 123; C., C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts rose from 90 to 90¼; do. incomes advanced from 43⅛ to 44, and reacted to 43⅜; C., C., C. and I. Consols advanced from 111 to 111⅝; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 105½ to 106; and do. constructions from 96 to 96⅜; Galena and Chicago Firsts declined from 105 to 103¼; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western incomes from 48⅛ to 46; Mobile and Ohio second debentures from 46⅜ to 45½; New-Jersey Central convertibles assented from 107⅝ to 107⅛; and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville incomes from 63 to 62; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts sold up from 100 to 100⅜; North-west registered bonds from 118⅛ to 119; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds from 78 to 78½; St. Paul and Omaha construction 6s from 98⅞ to 99; and Union Pacific land grants from 115½ to 115¾; Iron Mountain Firsts declined from 117 to 115; do. Seconds rose from 105⅛ to 106; do. Firsts preferred incomes sold up from 88⅛ to 89⅜, and reacted to 88⅝; do. Second preferred incomes advanced from 84 to 85½, and reacted to 84¼; Erie consolidated Seconds on immense sales declined from 87 to 86⅛, but in the late dealings became strong and advanced to 87¼; do. funded 5s declined from 82 to 81½, and returned to 82. State bonds were quiet but firm; Tennessee 6s, old, sold at 38; Alabama, class A, advanced from 67 to 67½, and do., class C, from 76 to 77; North Carolina consolidated 4s sold at 78.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

Receipts	$882,825 31
Payments	1,688,242 45
Balance, coin	85,879,785 78
Balance, notes	6,044,040 72

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 1.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110¾	110¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
Adams Express	116½	116½
American Express	57¾	57¾
Albany and Susquehanna	110	110
Alton and Terre Haute	23¾	23¾
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	74	75½
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	42	42½
American District Telegraph	75	75
Boston Water Power	8¾	8¾
Boston Air Line	47¾	47¾
Boston Land Company	11¾	11¾
B., C. R. and Northern	67½	65
Canton	61	61
Canada Southern	60	60
Climax Mining	1¾	1¾
Cariboo Mining	1½	1½
Central Arizona	3¾	3¾
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	30	30
C., C., C. and I.	71	71
Chesapeake and Ohio	18¾	18¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	25¾	25½
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	20	20¼
C., C. and I. C.	18½	18½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	139¾	138¾
Chicago and Alton	116	116
Chicago and North-west	99¾	99¾
Chicago and North-west pref.	119	119
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	87¾	88
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	109	109¾
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	114¼	114¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	124¼	124¼
Consolidation Coal	35	35
Cumberland Coal	23	23
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	89¾	89¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	84¾	84
Excelsior Mining	16¾	16¾
Denver and Rio Grande	71½	71¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41½	43
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	84	85¾
Harlem	200	200
Homestake Mining	33	33
Houston and Texas	60	60
Illinois Central	112¾	112
Ind., Bloomington and Western	20	20
Central Pacific	74¼	74¼
Ohio Central	21½	21½
Keokuk and Des Moines	11½	11½
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	25	25
Lake Shore	106¾	106¼
Lake Erie and Western	31	31¾
La Plata	5¼	5¼
Louisville and Nashville	132	131¾
Little Pittsburg	4	4
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago	100	100
Manhattan Railroad	27½	27¼
Mariposa	3	3
Mariposa pref.	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	7	7¼
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	5½	5½
Metropolitan Railroad	89	90
Michigan Central	94	93¾
Mobile and Ohio	23½	23⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	36¼	36¼
Morris and Essex	110	110
Maryland Coal	19	19
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	69	68¾
New Central Coal	28¾	28¾
New-Jersey Central	76½	75¾
New-York Central	129¾	129¾
New-York and New-Haven	165	165
New-York Elevated	111¼	111¼
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	38⅝	38¾
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	66¾	66¾
Northern Pacific	29¾	29¾
Northern Pacific pref.	53¾	53¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼	34¼
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	75	75
Ontario Mining	34	34
Oregon Railway and Navigation	136	137
Pacific Mail	39¼	39¾
Panama	185	191¼
Pennsylvania	200	200
Philadelphia and Reading	23¾	23⅞
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	124¼	124¼
Pullman Palace Car Company	115	115
Quicksilver	14	14
Quicksilver pref.	54	54
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	23	23
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120
Standard Mining	28¾	28¾
Sutro Tunnel	1¾	1¾
St. Louis and San Francisco	36	36
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	46½	46½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	77½	77½
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	56¾	56⅞
St. Paul and Omaha	42	42¾
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	82¾	81½
New-York, Ontario and Western	24½	24¾
Union Pacific	95¾	95¾
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	38¼	38¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	70¼	68⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	109¾	109¾
Western Union Telegraph	103⅝	103⅞
United States Express	47½	47½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	75½	75	700
American District Tel.	75	75	100
B., C. R. and Northern	65	65	100
Central Iowa 1st	58	58	100
Central Arizona	3¾	3¾	100
Chesapeake and Ohio	18¾	18¾	400
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	24¾	24¾	105
C., C. and I. C.	19¾	18¾	1,900
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	140	138	3,605
Chicago and North-west	99¾	99¼	2,820
Chi. and North-west pref.	119	119	100
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	88	87¾	3,350
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	109¾	109¾	100
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	114¼	114	416
Central Pacific	74¼	74¼	100
Del., Lack. and Western	89¾	88¾	14,510
Del. and Hudson Canal	84¾	84	535
Denver and Rio Grande	71¾	71¾	600
Han. and St. Joseph	43¾	40¾	9,275
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	85¾	82¾	14,638
Illinois Central	112	112	400
Lake Shore	106¾	105¾	5,700
Lake Erie and Western	31¾	31½	1,000
Louisville and Nashville	132	131¾	1,009
Little Pittsburg	4	4	225
Manhattan Railroad	27¼	27¼	700
Montauk Gas	81¼	77	2,300
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	7¼	7¼	200
Metropolitan Railroad	90	90	300
Michigan Central	94	92¾	1,210
Mobile and Ohio	24	23⅝	300
Mo., Kansas and Texas	36¼	35¾	2,410
Morris and Essex	110	109¾	200
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	69	69	2,300
New-Jersey Central	76¼	75¼	4,500
New-York Central	130	129¾	750
New-York Elevated	111¼	111¼	200
N. Y., Lake E. and Western	38¾	37¾	22,130
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	67	66¾	1,740
Northern Pacific	29¾	29¾	428
Northern Pacific pref.	53¾	53¼	520
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34	3,400
Ontario and Western	24¾	24½	1,540
Oregon Railway and Nav.	137	136	570
Pacific Mail	39¾	39	2,600
Panama	191¼	191	300
Philadelphia and Reading	23⅞	23¾	1,400
Silver Cliff Mining	4	4	100
Standard Mining	28¾	28¾	200
Sutro Tunnel	1¾	1¾	700
St. L. and San Fran. pref.	46½	46½	100
St. L. and Iron Mountain	57½	56¾	5,200
St. Paul and Omaha	42¾	42¾	500
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	82¾	81¾	600
Union Pacific	96¾	95	2,100
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	38¾	37¾	4,750
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	69¾	68	18,130
Western Union Telegraph	104	102¾	17,110
United States Express	47½	47½	300
Total sales			188,859

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102¼	102⅜
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	102¼	102⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104¼	104⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104¼	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅝	102¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	110¾	x110⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	110¾	x110⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	109¾	x109⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110¾	110⅞
United States currency 6s, 1895	120	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	120	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	127	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	128	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	129	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	.. @482	480½@481½
Demand	.. @484	483 @483½
Cable transfers	.. @484½	483½@483¾
Commercial	.. @ ..	479 @479½
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	481 @482
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	524⅜@526¼	525 @523¾
Demand	521¼@523¾	522½@523¾
Cable transfers	.. @520	.. @521¼
Commercial	528¾@529¾	528¾@530
Commercial, 3 days	525¼@526¼	525¼@527½
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	528¾@526	524¾@525¾
Demand	521¼@523¾	521¼@523¾
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	525 @526¼	525¾@527½
Demand	522½@523¾	523¾@525
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	93⅞@ 94	93¾@ 94¼
Demand	94¼@ 94½	94¾@ 95¼
Commercial	.. @ ..	93¼@ 93¾
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	93½@ 93¾

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$96,853,465
Balances	4,904,651

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., cl. A, 2 to 5	66½	N. C. N. C. R. '83-4-5	115
Ala., cl. B	90	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	90
Ala., cl. C, 2 to 5	76	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, A. O.	115
Ark. 6s, fd.	15	N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off	90
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. fdg. act, '66-1900	11½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	5	N. C. fdg. act, '68-'98	11½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	5	N. C. n., J. J., '92-8	19
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	5	N. C., A. O.	19
Conn. 6s, '83-4	105	N. C. cn. 4s, '10	78
Ga. 6s, '86	100	R. I. cs. '93-9	118
Ga. 7s, n., '86	109	S. C. 6s, A. M. '93 '98 nfd.	3
Ga. 7s, g., '90	112	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	37½
La. 7s cn., '14	47½	Tenn. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	37½
La. 7s, sm.	44	Tenn. 6s, n., (s. s.) '14	31½
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	103	Va. 6s, o.	31
Mo. 6s, due '86	107	Va. 6s, n., '66	31
Mo. 6s, due '87	108	Va. 6s, n., '67	31
Mo. 6s, due '88	109	Va. 6s, cns.	55½
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	110	Va. 6s, cn., 2d s.	38
Mo. a. or u., due '93	110	Va. 6s, def.	4
Mo. fdg., due '94-5	112	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	99
Mo. H. & St. J., due '86	107	Dis. Col. sm.	99
Mo. H. & St. J., due '87	107	Dis. Col. r.	99¾
N. C. 6s, o., '86-98	31	Dis. Col. fdg. 5s, '99	106
N. C. 6s, o., A. O.	31	Dis. Col. fdg. 5s, '99	106

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st 7s	41	N. & D. 1st 7s	110¾
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	101	L. S. & W. 1st 6s	101
C. & O. 6s, g. s. B., int. d.	68	N. Y. & M. B. 1st 7s	100
C. & O. 6s, g. s. sm.	65	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	105
C. & O. 6s, cur. int. def.	36	Mo. K. & T. cn. as.	105¾
C. & A. 1st 7s	122	Mo. K. & T. cn. 2d inc.	66½
C. & A. s. f. 6s	111¼	M. & O. cn. 6s	106
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	114½	N. C. & St. L. 1st 7s	115
C. B. & Q. 5 p. c. 1st	105	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105
C. B. & Q. cn. 7s	123	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	110
C. R. I. & P. 6s, c.	119	N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	108
C. R. I. & P. 6s	96	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	129½
C. R. I. & P. 6s, c.	117	Hudson R. 7s, 2d s. f.	111
K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	97¾	Can. S. 1st int. gtd. 5s, as.	93½
K. & D. M. sm.	[illegible]	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	130
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	117	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	110¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st cn. 7s, as.	109	Nev. C. 1st 6s	100
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	106¾	O. & M. 2d cn. 7s, '11	113¾
L. & W. B. cn. gtd. as.	96¾	O. & M. 1st S. div. 7s	109
A. D. & I. 7s as.	109	Ohio C. 1st 6s	100
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	114¾	P. D. & E. 1st 6s	100¼
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	115	C. P. g. 6s	112
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 7s	113	C. P. S. J. bh. 6s	107½
M. & St. P. cn. 7s	112	C. P. S. 1st 6s	109
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, I. & D. ext.	110¾	S. P. of Cal. 1st 6s	105
M. & St. P. 1st S. M. div. 6s	101	U. P. 1st 6s	112¾
C. & N. W. s. f. 7s	109	U. P. l. g. 7s	115¾
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	125	U. P. s. f. 8s	118
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	120	U. P. col. tr. 6s	104½
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	118¾	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, c. c.	117½
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	118¾	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, c. c. xo.	103½
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	107½	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c.	117
G. & C. ext. 7s	120	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c. xo.	103¾
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	120	K. P. D. div. 6s, as. c. c.	109½
C. St. L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	108½	K. P. D. div. 6s, as. cc. xo.	101
C. St. P. M. & O. 1st cn. 6s	102	K. P. D. div. 1st 6s, c. c.	102
C. St. P. & M. 1st 6s	109½	C. B. of Mo. 1st 7s	107½
N. Wis. 1st 6s	104½	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. A	93
St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	104½	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. B	78
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	108	T. & P. cn. 6s	90
D., L. & W. 7s, c. '71	[illegible]	T. & P. 1st l. g. & r. 7s	75
B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	[illegible]	T. & P. inc. & l. g. r. 7s	75
M. & E. 7s of '71	[illegible]	T. & P. 1st cstr. 6s	98
D. & H. C. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	111½	T. & P. 4th s. I. d. 6s	90
D. & H. C. 7s, '84	106½	C., C. & I. C. 1st c. 7s	100
D. & H. C. 7s	110	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. c. as.	95
D. & H. C. 7s, '91	[illegible]	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. c. sup.	90¾
D. & H. C. 1st P. div. c. 7s	114¾	St. L. V. & T. H. 1st gtd. 7s	110
D. & H. C. 1st P. div. r.	114¾	St. L. V. & T. H. 2d gtd. 7s	100
A. & S. 1st 7s	112	R. W. & O. cn. 1st 5s	60¾
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	105½	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	115
D. & R. G. 1st cn. 7s	96¾	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	106
Erie 1st ext. 7s	121	St. L. & I. M. 2d inc. 7s	94
Erie 2d ext. 7s	107	St. L., A. & T. H. 2d inc. 7s	92
Erie 3d ext. 7s	106¾	St. P., M. & M. 1st 7s	111
Erie 4th ext. 7s	108½	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	104
Erie 5th ext. 7s	111	T. P. & W. p. 1st E. d.	100
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	123¾	T. P. & W. p. c. r. 1st W. d.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	[illegible]	T. P. & W. 1st pfd. inc. 7s	85
H. & St. J. 8s c.	107	Wabash 7s, '70-1900	97
H. & T. C. 1st W. div. 7s	105½	T. & W. 1st ext. 7s	110
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	107½	T. & W. 1st St. L. div. 7s	104
H. & T. C. 2d C. M. L. 8s	116¾	T. & W. 2d 7s ext.	104½
C. R. & N. 1st 7s	103	G. W. 2d 7s	104½
L. E. & W. 1st pfd. inc. 7s	77½	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st 7s	105
L. E. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	64¾	W. U. 7s	115
L. P. & B. 1st 7s	103	W. U. 7s, c.	115
L. S. & M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	108	St. L. V. W. 1st 6s	108
C. & T. n. 7s	108¾	O. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	107½
B. & E. 7s	[illegible]	C. R. of N. J. cn. 1903	95½
D. M. & T. 1st 7s	117	C. R. of N. J. sm. 1903	95
L. S. div. 7s	120¼	C. C. & I. C. inc. 7s	43¾
L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	121	C. Iowa c. d. cer.	[illegible]
L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	117¾	L. & W. inc.	[illegible]
L. & N. cn. 7s	117	W. U. & R. C. Co.	71½
L. & N. 2d 7s, g.	103¾	M. & O. 1st pfd. deb.	79¾
L. & N., C. bh. 7s	105¾	M. & O. 4th pfd. deb.	25

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 1.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	125	126
United Railroads of New-Jersey	185	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¾	55¾
Reading Railroad	11¾	11⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	55¾	55¾
Catawissa Railroad pref.	45	..
Northern Pacific	29¾	30
Northern Pacific pref.	53¼	53
Northern Central Railroad	37¾	38
Lehigh Navigation	31¾	32
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	13¼	13½
Hestonville Railway	21¼	21½
Philadelphia and Erie	15	15½

Coupons due Sept. 1 of the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company mortgage bonds will be paid at the office of the Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 20 Nassau-street, will pay *Seven and one-half* ₩ *cent.* interest (being for 15 months to Jan. 1, 1880) on the second preferred income bonds, Oct. 12.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	5¾	Martin White	¾
Alta	2¼	Mexican	12¾
Belcher	2	Mono	2¼
Best and Belcher	11¾	Noonday	2½
Bodie	8	Ophir	8¼
Bullion	1	Oro	1
Bulwer	2¼	Potosi	2¾
California	2½	Savage	2¼
Chollar	3¾	Sierra Nevada	15½
Consolidated Virginia	3¾	Silver King	13
Crown Point	2¾	Union Consolidated	24½
Exchequer	2	Wales	2
Gould and Curry	4¾	Yellow Jacket	5¾
Grand Prize	2½	Goodshaw	1¼
Hale and Norcross	4¾	Jupiter	12-13
Mammoth	1¾	Dudley	¾

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	2	Flint & Pere Mar.	18¾
Boston Land	6¾	Little Rock & Ft. S.	54
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	119	New-York & N. E.	38
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	118½	Ogdens. & L. Cham. pf.	75
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	119	Ogdens. & L. C. com.	24¾
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	120	Old Colony	117½
B., Hartford & Erie 7s	41¼	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	99½	Rutland pref.	16
Eastern R. R. 6s	109	Rutland common	3
Kansas City & L. 6s	[illegible]	Allouez Min. Co., n.	2
Kan. C. St. J. & C. B. 7s	114¼	Calumet & Hecla	240
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	107	Catalpa	1¼
New-York & N. E. 7s	114½	Copper Falls	14¼
Atch. & Top. R. R.	119¾	Duncan Silver	3
Boston & Albany	150	Franklin	14¼
Boston & Maine	135	International	50c.
Burlington & Mo. in N.	138¾	Madison Copper	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	138	Pewabic, n.	13
Chi., Clin., Dub. & M.	60	Quincy	39¾
Cin., San. & Cleve.	14½	Ridge	3¾
Eastern R. R.	28¾	Silver Islet	26½

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—Wool—There is no improvement in Wool, the demand being confined to small lots for immediate use, and the prices, although nominally unchanged, show a tendency in favor of buyers; any attempt to force sales would result in a general decline, but holders are not ready for that; Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces range at 43c.@46c., including X, XX, XXX, and No. 1, but it would be difficult to sell much at these prices; Michigan Fleeces sell at 39c.@40c., with common lots a shade lower; Wisconsin Fleeces at 40c., and low New-York at 35c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces are well sold up at 48c.@53c., including medium and No. 1; California and Territory Wools are dull, with small sales of Spring California at 27c.@33c.; there is a light movement in Pulled Wool, with sales at 40c.@50c., the latter the extreme price for Eastern supers; foreign Wools steady but inactive.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Red Winter, 95c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 87¾c.@87½c., cash; 87¾c., September; 89¾c., October; 90¾c., November; No. 3 do., 78c.@80c. Corn active, firm, and higher at 38½c., cash and September; 40¼c., November; Rejected, 35½c.@35¾c. Oats active, firm, and higher at 27¾c.@28c., cash; 27¾c., September; 27¾c., October. Rye steady, with a fair demand at 74c. Flax-seed $1 15@$1 16. Pork strong and higher at $17 25@$17 35, cash; $17 30@$17 35, September; $17 [illegible], October; $12 70, November. Lard strong and higher at $7 80, cash; $7 80@$7 82½, September; $7 [illegible]@$7 85, October. Bulk-meats fairly active and a shade higher; Shoulders, $5 60; Short Rib, $8 40; Short Clear, $8 65. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 12. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4¼c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 116,000 bushels; Corn, 448,000 bushels; Oats, 85,000 bushels; Rye, 3,800 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 167,000 bushels; Corn, 487,000 bushels; Oats, 111,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels.

THE OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Flour steady; Clear, $5 25@$5 50; No. 1 Spring, $5 75@$6; Amber Winter, $6@$6 25; White Winter, $6 25@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; New Process, $7 50@$8; Graham, $5@$5 25; sales, 745 bbls. Wheat firmer; sales of 7,000 bushels White and Red State at $1 05. Corn unchanged. Barley inactive; prices nominal. Corn-meal in good demand; bolted, $21; unbolted, $20 50. Mill-feed in fair demand; Shorts, $16; Shipstuffs, $17; Middlings, $19. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 5¼c.; Corn and Rye, 4¾c.; Barley, 4¼c. to New-York. Lumber, $1 75@$1 90 to Albany, $2 50@$2 65 to New-York. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Lumber, 586,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 745 bbls.; Lumber, 656,000 feet. Grain on Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for Tide-water Yesterday Noon—Wheat, 1,800,000 bushels; Corn, 2,816,000 bushels; Rye, 57,000 bushels.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No public auctions were held at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

By Horatio Henriques, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, Frank A. Ransome, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 24.8 by 73, No. 488 6th-av., west side, 49.4 feet north of 29th-st., and one lot, 15.3 by 68.8 by 56.6 by 77.9 by 68.1, on West 33d-st., south side, 250 feet west of 6th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, Harlow M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 14.6 by 100.5, No. 230 West 52d-st., south side, 385.6 feet east of 8th-av., and one lot, 8.9 by 44.6, adjoining the above lot in the rear.

By Hugh N. Camp, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, John McMahon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 100.11, No. 319 East 118th-st., north side, 220 feet east of 2d-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.

89th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; William Callahan and wife to David R. Doremus $12,000
Oliver-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Madison-st., 100x42 irregular; Mayer Baum and others to Jacob Baum and another 3,200
109th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100.11x113; Byron C. Burton and wife and others to the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 19,500
46th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 17x100.5; Josephine J. Carpenter and husband to Eliza McIntosh Kellogg 30,000
61st-st., s. s., 142 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 15x100.5; Fanny Clifford and husband to Joseph Lewis and wife 15,250
44th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5x irregular; Henry M. Flagler and wife to Isaac V. Brokaw 25,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., 175.5 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25.1x100; Caroline S. Fellows and husband to Charles Ham 6,100
10th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.2x92; Lucy T. Hunt to Elizabeth C. Cryder 30,000
87th-st., n. s., 406.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25.4x100.8½; Emma J. Johnston and husband to Ellen F. Palmer 12,500
87th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21.6x100.8½; Emma J. Johnston and husband to George Fischer and wife 9,600
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 117th-st., 24.9x100.11; William H. Jackson to Peter J. McCoy ..... nom.
68th-st., s. e. corner of Avenue B, 21x64; Julius Landauer and wife to Janett Adler and husband 11,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x100; William Sinclair, Referee, to Adolphus Ottenberg 9,200
Arthur-st., s. s., 46 ft. n. of Crescent-av., Fordham, 100x87.6x107.1x87.6; Martin Lawless to Benjamin Richardson ..... nom.
Suffolk-st., w. s., 150.6 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25.1x100; Maria Whitney Livingston and husband to Charles Ham 6,100
74th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2; John Davidson and wife to Charles C. Clausen 32,000
117th-st., s. s., 385 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.4x100.11x irregular; and also, Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 117th-st., 25x10.9; Peter J. McCoy and wife to James Gault 16,538
128th-st., n. s., 301.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x99.11; Annie E. Thurston and husband to Adolph J. Vetter 8,250
81st-st., s. s., 275.2 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.4x98.9; Nicholas Smith and wife to Frederick R. Stevens ..... nom.
Same property; Frederick R. Stevens to Mary A. Schmitt ..... nom.

LEASE RECORDED.

Townshend, John, to Lawrence Leonard; 103d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st-av., 10 years, yearly rent of $50

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brooks, F. W., and others to German Savings Bank, New-York; n. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st., 1 year $2,000
Breakell, J. A., to J. Noorstrant; lot No. 583, s. s. 24th-st., 1 year 1,000
Coffin, J. M., to the Lorillard Insurance Company; n. s. 45th-st., e. of 7th-av., 1 month 5,000
Cryder, Elizabeth C., and husband to Lucy T. Hunt; n. s. 10th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year 15,000
Fischer, George, and wife to Emma J. Johnston; n. s. 87th-st., e. of 1st-av., installments 1,500
Gault, J., and wife to P. J. McCoy; s. e. corner Lexington-av. and 117th-st., 1 year 1,000
Gault, J., and wife to T. R. Hagemeyer; same property, 5 years 5,500
Same to Same; same property, 5 years 7,000
Gault, J., and wife to J. W. Bruns; e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 117th-st., 5 years 5,500
Hahn, C., to Caroline S. Fellows; w. s. Suffolk-st., s. of Rivington-st., 5 months 5,800
Hahn, C., to M. W. Livingston; w. s. Suffolk-st., s. of Rivington-st., 5 months 5,400
Henriques, Jane E., to New-York Life Insurance Company; s. s. 57th-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years 57,000
Jonas, A. H., and wife to C. A. Buddensiek; n. s. 72d-st., e. of 2d-av., 6 months 1,500
Same to Same; n. s. 72d-st., e. of 2d-av., 6 months 1,500
Same to Same; n. s. 72d-st., e. of 2d-av., 6 months 3,000
Same to Same; n. s. 72d-st., e. of 2d-av., 6 months 3,000
Kellogg, Eliza M., and husband to F. E. James; s. s. 46th-st., e. of 7th-av., 5 years 10,000
Lewis, J., and wife to Fanny Clifford; s. s. 61st-st., w. of Lexington-av., 2 years 4,000
Liebler, Franziska, to J. Kessdorfer; No. 1 Goerick-st., 1 year 2,000
Lowrey, J. F., to Anne F. Van Rensselaer; s. s. 76th-st., e. of Avenue A, installments 6,000
Morris, H. L., and wife to Maria B. Mount, Administratrix; s. e. corner of Mott-av. and 149th-st., installments 12,000
New-York City Church Missionary Society to M. C. Barton and others; s. e. corner of Madison-av. and 109th-st., 1 year 5,000
Sinclair, Catharine E., and husband to C. F. Southmayd and others; n. s. 13th-st., e. of 6th-av., 3 years 2,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Schmeidler, Teresa, and husband to E. Wulf and wife; s. s. Henry-st., e. of Clinton-st., 5 years $6,000
Treacy, T. F., to J. H. Deane; s. s. 118th-st., e. of 3d-av., demand 4,181
Tooth, L., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. e. corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., 1 year 45,000
Treacy, T. F., and wife to W. A. Caudwell; n. s. 123d-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 months 6,000
Wood, F., Jr., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. w. corner of 76th-st. and Boulevard, and also n. w. corner of 77th-st. and Boulevard, 1 year 48,000
Whyland, Mary B., to Lucy A. Browning; s. s. 50th-st., w. of 5th-av., 5 years 16,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Arkenburgh, Robert H., to Christian Weber $102,250
Baum, Meyer, to Harris Baum 3,000
Deane, John H., to Samuel S. Constant 5,082
Johnston, Emma J., to John F. Williams 1,500
Lachaise, E. A., to Mary Buhler, Trustee, &c. 1,657

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HARLEM.
HOUSES, STORES, FLOORS, FLATS,
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
PORTER AND CO.,
NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST.
HARLEM.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH-AV.—First-class 20-foot three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, newly painted, frescoed, overhauled; perfect condition; independent sewer; fine plumbing and ventilation; price reasonable; in fee; mirrors, gas fixtures, and chandeliers included; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 25 Pine-st. or 661 5th-av.

WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A DEsirable four-story brown-stone-front house, 21.6x about 55 feet; in perfect order; (Columbia College lease.) Can be bought either with or without the elegant furniture, at a reasonable price.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 36TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A first-class well-built four-story brown-stone-front house, 25x65 feet; lot full depth. The premises are in prime order, very neatly frescoed, modern improvements, &c. Possession on delivery of the deed.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 75TH-ST., two full-sized four-story brown-stone houses, well-built, frescoed, and in perfect order throughout; price and terms favorable; immediate possession.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x58x98.9, in good location; frescoed, heated by steam, and in perfect order; $30,000, or furnished, $35,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 316 WEST 23D-ST.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front, 22.6x60; ceilings frescoed, and all modern improvements; for sale low to close an estate. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; perfect order. No. 132 East 30th-st., owner, near Lexington-av.

SEND US FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF HOUSES and stores for sale and rent for Fall business.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT A MODERate rent, THE LARGE AND WELL-BUILT BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE AND GROUNDS situated on Ridge-av., near 151st-st., between 12th and 13th avs., Fort Washington, being on the highest and most desirable part of the island. Accessible by elevated railroad to 155th-st., and Hudson River Railroad to Fort Washington Depot. Particulars and permits to be had at the office of
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR WINTER, FURNISHED, AN ENGlish basement on 20th-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $200 per month.
ALSO,
A number of choice houses on Murray Hill.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET,
FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, partly furnished; No. 20 West 37th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

A GRAND-STREET STORE AND HOUSE TO let. Apply at No. 317 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY—MIDdletown, large double house, with wing, having 19 rooms and the modern improvements; situate on high ground, in a lawn of six acres, with full-grown evergreen and shade trees; has a beautiful lake for boats, never-failing springs of large volume, forming running brooks and feeding the lake; fine roads on two sides of the property, with handsome stone wall; splendid well 27 feet deep, of pure cold water; large barn, hennery, and other outbuildings, and well adapted for a fine stock farm; several fine building sites of three to five acres; land underdrained; location perfectly healthy; one mile from depot at New Dorp, one hour from New-York; fare 20 cents; the house will be sold with 12, 20, 34, or 40 acres, or exchanged for two or three adjacent houses, suitable for a sanitarium, in a healthy neighborhood in Brooklyn, and other property on Staten Island. Apply to
WYCKOFF BROS., No. 132 Flatbush-av.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.
BEING A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
FORTY PAGES, PRICE SIXPENCE.

When, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's return to office, an arrangement was made by which the *Pall Mall Gazette* was to give up all its old opinions and take to new ones, there was no choice for its Editor, or for the Writers who had created and maintained its reputation, but to abandon the paper. This they did accordingly; but only to come together again, within the space of four weeks, under the flag of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. The new paper thus named leaped at once into a great success; and now, in response to many inquiries from India, from America, and from British Colonists in various parts of the world, a Weekly Edition is printed under the title of

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.

This journal is dispatched from England on Friday afternoons. The subscription per quarter, including postage, is for China and India 8s. 2d.; for all other parts of the world, 7s. 7d. Orders may be sent through any Agent, or direct to the Office,
DORSET-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to wait on an elderly lady and sew; best City references. Call at No. 313 East 37th-st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A WELL EDUCATED Scotch person as companion to lady, or as housekeeper in gentleman's family. Address Competent, Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO WASHING.—By a respectable Protestant girl; will act as waitress if required; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 28th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By an experienced young woman; good City reference; lady can be seen. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st., room No. 5.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class young woman in a private boarding-house or private family; willing and obliging; first-class City references. Call at No. 313 East 28th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman in a small private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 110 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant woman; has little boy 5 years old would like to take with her; good home preferred to high wages; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 300 East 24th-st., top floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters, together; good cook and chamber-maid and waitress; are competent to do work of small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 135 East 52d-st., near Lexington-av., one flight.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK IN A private family; understands her business thoroughly; five years' reference. Call at No. 136 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY REspectable Protestant woman in private family; would do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 355 West 35th-st., basement, Mrs. Junk.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl, or as cook alone, in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st., one flight, back.

COOK.—BY YOUNG GIRL AS EXCELLENT cook in private family; do coarse washing; willing and obliging; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 40 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST class cook and baker; thoroughly competent. Address No. 353 East 75th-st.; ring third bell on west side of door.

COOK.—BY PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, MEATS, poultry, game; boning, larding, jellies, desserts of various kinds, creams, ices, &c.; reference from highest families. Call at No. 202 West 25th-st.; ring twice.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; GOOD BAKER; do some washing and ironing if required; will go short distance in country; City reference. Call at No. 159 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A SMALL family; first-class washer and ironer; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 20th-st., one flight.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls, one lately landed; other as good plain cook; good washer and ironer; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 1,444 2d-av., one flight up.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant Nova Scotia woman in small American family; good plain cook; assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 148 West 28th-st.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—BY A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer in a small family in the country; references. Call at 242 West 47th-st., Room No. 2.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and to do the washing in a small family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small family; good reference from last place. Call at No. 189 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS THOROugh cook and baker; can be seen at her last employer's. Call, for two days, at No. 56 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; NO OBJECtion to plain washing; good City reference. Call at No. 9 East 32d-st.

DAIRY-MAID.—BY YOUNG WOMAN FROM the best butter-making district in the North of Ireland as dairy-maid; fully understands her business. Call at No. 55 East 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; BY THE DAY in first-class families; City or country; none to surpass in fitting and trimming. Address A. H., Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—PERFECT FITTER; TAYlor's system; trims; engagements by day; moderate terms; references. Call at No. 330 8th-av., first flat, near 28th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; BY DAY OR week; can cut and fit for ladies and children; $1 25 per day. Address Miss Nunan, No. 423 West 40th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in small private family; good plain cook and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 408 East 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS OR HOUSE-MAID.—FIRST-class, in a private family; very good City references. Apply for E. D., care of Mrs. Egener, No. 57 Avenue A.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at 306 East 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; NORTH OF Ireland; will help with chamber-work; is very clean; good City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; no objection to country for the Winter; best City reference. Call at No. 447 4th-av., top bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl in private family, as nurse and companion to children; loves children; age 15. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED AND CAREFUL PROTestant woman to take entire charge; bring infant up on bottle; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 117 West 16th-st., rear, cottage.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do up-stairs work; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 6 Park-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse in a private family; 15 months' City reference. Call or address Neroute, No. 155 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY, and well-recommended girl. Address R. F., No. 1,153 2d-av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, 14 years old, to make herself generally useful. Call or address No. 752 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS FIRST class; understands all kinds salads; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; to go out by the day or week to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 41st-st., Sarah Welsh.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 133 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL WASHing to take home, or go out by the day. Call at No. 319 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly experienced in the care of first-class horses, carriages, and harness; is a good City and country driver; 10 years' respectable reference. Address J. B., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent Englishman; eight years' City reference; disengaged at present on account of last employer going to Europe; willing and obliging. Address or call on J. P., No. 166 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN.—STRICTLY SOBER; UNDERstands the care and management of a first-class establishment; as reference, will show over seven years with last employer; married; no incumbrance. Address L., Box 276 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; no incumbrance; first-class references given. Address G. C. B., Box No. 291 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; IS good stylish driver; has six years' reference from one of the best families in the City. Address A. B., No. 143 West 51st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly experienced; seven years with last employer; City or country; first-class City and country references. Address H. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman or gardener, or general useful man; best reference. Address P. H., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

DRIVER.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO drive for a doctor or be useful in a club-house; good reference. Address T. F., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—FIRST CLASS; IS OPEN TO AN engagement; will prove satisfactory in every branch of the profession and the successful management of a first-class gentleman's place; English; married; best reference. Address J. H. L., Box No. 282 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, English Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; can act as coachman if required; can furnish best of reference. Address J. W., Box No. 300 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; well accomplished at the business; willing to make himself useful; understands milking; good City references. Address J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

VALET OR COLLECTOR.—I DESIRE TO obtain a position for a young colored man of good education and fine appearance; he is thoroughly experienced and reliable. Address H. F. D., Box No. 290 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AGE 27, AS waiter in a private family; three and a half years of good City references. Call or address Jules, No. 165 West 28th-st., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG AS FIRST OR SECOND waiter in a private family; first-class reference. Address D. K., No. 252 West 49th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED COLored student, applicant to New-York College, engagement as steward in a family or to take care of a church or an office; or attend a church bellows, or would do anything else honorable for support during college course. Address COLORED STUDENT, American House, Boston, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A BOY, 16 YEARS OLD, A SITUAtion in some wholesale house or office; resides with his parents, and can furnish best of reference. Address H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN MENAGE FRANCAIS—MAITRE D'HOTEL ou valet de chambre et femme de chambre, désire se placer dans la même maison; bonne référence. S'adresser M. D., Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, CAPAble of taking entire charge if desired; must understand making pastry; small family. Address, giving full particulars, including experience, age, references, expectations, &c., MANHATTAN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESPECTABLE young man in an insurance broker's office; above 20; residing in New-York or Brooklyn. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK WELL ACQUAINTED with the City retail book trade, and living in the City; references required.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1880.

SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. INterest (being for fifteen months to Jan. 1, 1880) on the SECOND PREFERRED INCOME BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., will be paid on the 12th day of October next, at this office, to holders of said bonds registered at the closing of transfer-books on Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfers will reopen Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1880.

COUPONS, DUE SEPT. 1, 1880, ON THE "Assented" Consolidated 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at this office. Holders of five, or more, coupons are requested to leave them at this office for examination on and after 23d inst.
E. W. CLARK,
R. WILLIAMSON,
W. H. TILLINGHAST, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 23 5TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1880.

COUPONS OF THE PEND D'OREILLE Division Bonds will be paid at this office, on or after Sept. 1, prox. Also, interest on receipts and certificates, Pend d'Oreille Division Construction Loan upon their presentation for indorsement of interest payment thereon.
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, Treasurer.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS Second Mortgage Income Bonds.—The second semi-annual installment of interest declared by the company out of the earnings of year 1879 on the above bonds, amounting to 2 per cent., will be paid to the registered holders thereof on and after Sept. 1, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 58 Pine-st., New-York.
The books of registry will be closed on Aug. 20, 1880, and opened on Sept. 2, 1880. By order of the Directors.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN BEACH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED,) NO. 115 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1880.

COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this company due Sept. 1, proximo will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Corbin Banking Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. S. MOULTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 25, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, (Cecilia Branch.) Coupons from these bonds, due Sept. 1, prox., will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.

THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., NO. 194 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 15th day of September to the stockholders of record. The transfer-book will be closed from 6th day of September to 15th inclusive.
J. RICHARDS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, 30th August, 1880.

THE COUPONS OF THE SPRING VALLEY WATER-WORKS BONDS, due 1st of September, 1880, will be paid on presentation at the office of
LAIDLAW & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS.
Alapaha Steam Saw Mills.
SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.
Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped
GEORGIA PITCH PINE.
76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Export of Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

TAMAR INDIEN.
(Universally prescribed by the Faculty.) A laxative, refreshing, and medicated, Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
E. FOUGERA & CO., No. 30 North William-st., N. Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND elegant assortment of new and second-hand carriages, landaus, landaulets, broughams, coupés, T-carts, extension-top phaetons, jump-seat wagons, doctors' phaetons, top pony phaetons, side-bar top buggies, &c. At M. CURLEY'S, 1,558 Broadway, 46th-st.

TO LET—A STABLE ON 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; two stories; 20x100.
Also, a stable on 40th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; two-story; 20x75.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE solicit your custom; blank-books, stationery, and printing at moderate prices.

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust
COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS.

CHARTERED 1868.

This company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, and in any position of trust. Also, to act as Trustee for mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, HENRY A. HURLBUT,
HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY M. ALEXANDER,
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
JOHN J. McCOOK, WM. HENRY SMITH,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, ALANSON TRASK,
JOSE F. DE NAVARRO, ELBERT B. MONROE,
RICHARD IRVIN, JR., GEORGE E. GOURAUD,
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Vice-President.
EDWD. LIVINGSTON MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
Thirty Year Bonds
OF THE
OHIO & WEST VIRGINIA R. CO

Principal due 1910. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York.

Registration of both principal and interest provided. Bonds of $1,000 each, with annual Sinking Fund redemption when purchasable at not exceeding 105 and interest.

The entire line of road is located in the State of Ohio and extends from Logan, in the Hocking Valley, to Gallipolis and Pomeroy, on the Ohio River, a distance of about 85 miles.

The completion of this road to Gallipolis, as an extension of and in connection with the
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY
and the Columbus and Toledo Railways
opened a trunk line of 238 miles, across the State of Ohio, from Toledo to the Ohio River, under the same management and ownership.

Price 103 and interest, the right being reserved to advance the same without notice.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
COR. NASSAU AND CEDAR STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

Quincy, Missouri & Pacific
Railroad Company's
First Mortgage 6 per Cent. Gold Bonds,
Issue limited to $8,000 per mile of completed road.
INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Co.

Principal due 1st Oct. 1909; Interest 1st Jan. and July.

FOR SALE AT 98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SUBJECT TO ADVANCE OF PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

The Q. M. & P. Railroad is leased in perpetuity to the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, who have assumed and entered upon its entire control and management.

Gross receipts of the Wabash for the six months ending 1st July, 1880, were $5,313,847, or at the rate of over $10,000,000 per annum.

Circulars giving further information can be had at our office.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
COLLATERAL TRUST
6 PER CENT. BONDS,
MATURING JULY 1, 1908.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN
GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 106 AND INTEREST BY
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State-st., Boston.
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Further particulars furnished upon application.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Fort Madison & North-western Railway Co.
$500 and $1,000 each.
Principal and Interest payable in gold in New-York.
Union Trust Co., New-York, Trustee.
Whole issue of Bonds, $700,000, or $7,000 per mile.
Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

The unsold portion of these Bonds are now offered at 95 per cent., without the coupon due Oct. 1 next. The right is reserved to make a further advance in price without notice.

Application for Bonds, or for further information, Circulars, &c., should be made to

JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., Bankers,
Drexel Building, 29 Wall-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC
RAILWAY COMPANY
SIX PER CENT.
GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS,
PRINCIPAL DUE JUNE 1, 1920.

Interest payable in New-York, June 1 and Dec. 1.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U. S. GOLD COIN. Bonds can be registered at the office of the company, No. 50 Broadway, New-York.
TRUSTEES: The Central Trust Company of N. Y. and James Cheney, of Indiana.
Price—96 per cent. and accrued interest, subject to advance without notice.
Full particulars and circulars furnished on application.
JESUP, PATON & CO.,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS to the amount of One Hundred and Twenty-six (126) Bonds will be received by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, and opened at the office of said Trustee, at noon, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1880, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest.

The above notice is given in conformity with the indenture of trust, which provides that any funds remaining in the hands of the Trustee by reason of failure of parties holding drawn bonds to notify their election to have such bonds redeemed, shall be forthwith invested by the Trustee.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee,
By EDWARD KING, President.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN
STOCKS
Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)
This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.
Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY,
Buy and Sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities; sell Exchange Telegraphic Transfers and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Freight, Packages, and Valuables to all parts of the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOW AND HALF LOW GRATES.
Brass Open Fire Places,
With Andirons and Basket Grates for wood or coal. Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, and Coal Hods. MINTON'S TILES in great variety. Wholesale and retail. Estimates given to Builders and Architects.
J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

BY ADDRESSING GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce-st., New-York, the cost of any proposed line of advertising in American newspapers. 100-page pamphlet 10 cents.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes Recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving...Thursday, Sept. 2, 3:30 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell...Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry....Saturday, Sept. 18, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings..Thursday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 150 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 7 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, Oct. 12, noon.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Thursday, Sept. 9, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Thursday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN........Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Thursday, Sept. 30, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
Belgenland, Sept. 4, 3 P. M. | Rhynland, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second cabin accommodations unequaled.

State-rooms all on Main Deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $60 and $65.
Steerage to Antwerp, $28. Return, $47 50.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia...Sept. 4, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia...Sept. 18, 2 P. M.
Anchoria...Sept. 11, 10 A. M. | Bolivia...Sept. 25, 10 A. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....Sept. 4, 3 P. M. | *Utopia...Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Thur., Sept. 2, 2 P. M.
STATE OF INDIANA........Thursday, Sept. 9, 9 A. M.

First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT..........Sept. 2 | LESSING..........Sept. 16
HERDER..........Sept. 9 | WIELAND..........Sept. 23

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg to Havre, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA..........Saturday, Sept. 4, 5 A. M.
OLYMPUS..........Wednesday, Sept. 8, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 15, 2:30 P. M.
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, FRANGEUL........Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
LABRADOR, JOUCLA........Wednesday, Sept. 15, 7 A. M.
ST. LAURENT, SANTELLI....Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

RHEIN........Sat. Sept. 4 | MAIN........Sat. Sept. 18
ODER........Sat. Sept. 11 | MOSEL........Sat. Sept. 25

First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $28.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.

MAAS..........Saturday, Sept. 4
W. A. SCHOLTEN..........Wednesday, Sept. 15
SCHIEDAM..........Wednesday, Sept. 22

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Sept. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, Sept. 18, 2 P. M.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA........Saturday, Sept. 25, noon, or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 13 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett........Wednesday, Sept. 1
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton........Saturday, Sept. 4

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia and the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railroad.

R. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hav. only.)...Thurs., Sept. 2
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Mex.)...Thur., Sept. 9
BRITISH EMPIRE (Havana only)........Thursday, Sept. 16

*These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge.

S. S. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 7 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. — North River as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
S. S. G. W. CLYDE..........THURSDAY, Sept. 2
S. S. MORRO CASTLE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 4

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER No. 10 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NEWPORT, (new,)..........Thursday, Sept. 2
S. S. SARATOGA..........Thursday, Sept. 9
S. S. NIAGARA..........Thursday, Sept. 16
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

8:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—[illegible] Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; also at 10 P. M., Sundays included, arriving in Newport [illegible]
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

For Atlantic City, 7:30 and 11 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.

For Cape May, 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:50, 6:50, 7, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 6:50, 8:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 5:50, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most approved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 21, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 4:25, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 3, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:35, 4:25, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 5, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal, with through drawing-room cars.

9 A. M., Saratoga special.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga special.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and for Clayton via Utica, and Watertown via Rome, excepting Saturdays.

9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER,
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. Gen. Passenger Agt.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkes-Barre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 4:15, 5, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 8:05, 10:10 A. M., 3:20, 4:03, 4:40, 5:45, 6:40, 7:20, 11:35, P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

River-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J., OPENS SEPTEMBER 15.

COURSES OF LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY, PHYSIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, AND PHYSICS.

A GYMNASIUM ATTACHED. A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE STEVENS INSTITUTE GIVEN AS A PRIZE ANNUALLY.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT, $60 PER ANNUM.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT, $150 PER ANNUM.

These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues, apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.

FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC AND SPECIAL COURSES.—Superior facilities for MUSIC, instrumental and vocal. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; buildings elegant; combines extended and thorough instruction with the essentials of a refined Christian home. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Send for catalogue.
E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies, (founded 1840,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 29, 1880; French is the language of the family and school; lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 Fifth-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, at No. 63 5TH-AV., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.

Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 39th-st., a Preparatory School for college or for business, (with Primary Department,) opens its seventeenth year Sept. 20. References, the President and Senior Professors of Yale College and many of our best-known citizens. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months; drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL,

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

A first-class Boarding School for Boys. Grounds, 18 acres; mountain land, 100 acres. Circular contains parallel courses of study, terms, &c.
C. COBB, A. M., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnastics; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

MISS M. A. CLARK.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 107 East 35th-st., reopens Sept. 20. Latin, drawing, and calisthenics included. Pupils prepared for college.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—This Academy will reopen first Monday of September. Board and tuition, semi-annually in advance, $125. Music and painting, extra charge.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 7; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars apply to Dr. E. H. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

MISS ARCHARD'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 30. No. 40 East 30th-st.

DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. FROM CIRcular rates made by the Mount Hope Ladies' Seminary; opens Sept. 20. For particulars, address ROBT. D. FLACK, Tarrytown, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments; rooms open on and after Aug. 30. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

THE MISSES WREAKS'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 184 Mercer-st., Jersey City, will reopen Sept. 20; thorough training in all the branches.

MRS. ROEBBELEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 60 East 61st-st., will reopen Sept. 27. Primary Department for Boys.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 23 West 48th-st.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, SING SING, N. Y., first class as to character and patronage. Circulars free. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, BOARDING School for Young Men and Boys, begins TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Address E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 164 West 48th-st., reopens Sept. 22.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Reopens Sept. 27.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 165 West 45th-st.

FOR BOYS FROM 8 YEARS, ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, business training. Alonzo Flack, Claverack, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, JAmaica, L. I.—English, French, German, Classics, $300.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. [illegible] East 17th-st. and No. 25 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPIScopal Schools, Haddonfield, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students found deficient at previous examinations, will present themselves at the same time.

The first session will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Candidates for admission to any one of the five courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Paleontology, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will be examined on
FRIDAY, OCT. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June will be examined at the same time. The first session will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.
49th-st., Madison and 4th avs., New-York, Sept. 1, 1880.

CLAVERACK (NEW-YORK) COLLEGE

and Hudson River Inst., three miles from Hudson City. Fits boys thoroughly for all Colleges, Professional and Scientific Schools, and Business. Opens Sept. 6. College Course for Girls. Legal power to confer degrees. French, German, Art, and Music specialties.
A school of high rank, giving systematic Education.
Thorough training, with personal care in Primary.
Fourteen Instructors in charge of eleven Departments.
Physical training in Military Drill and Gymnastics.
Healthful. Delightfully situated. Home comforts.
Pure air and good cuisine. Terms moderate.
Refined manners. Elevated social character.
Cultivated taste and Christian morals inculcated.
Twenty-six years under the same President.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,

No. 1,481 Broadway, (corner 42d-st.)

A school of high grade for boys, established with the design of giving a thorough and judicious training for the best colleges and scientific schools. Special facilities afforded pupils preparing for advanced standing or for schools of law and medicine. Preparatory classes for young boys. Session begins Sept. 22.
For catalogues and further information apply to HENRY C. MILLER, at the rooms of the school.

BETTS Military Academy, Stamford, Conn.

Forty-third Year. Begins Sept. 13. Thorough preparation for Business, College, Scientific Schools, U. S. Military and Naval Academies.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,

(SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York, on Thursday, Sept. 23. Careful training and thorough instruction in every department. Boys' class and kindergarten Oct. 4.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
NEW DEPARTURE.

Military Drill and Instructions given by a United States Army Officer, "detailed, by command of Gen. Sherman, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics." Arms and Accoutrements furnished. Academic Work as heretofore. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL.

SING SING, N. Y.

Reopens TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph. D.

PARENTS IN SEARCH OF SCHOOLS FOR their children will find catalogues of the best schools in the country at the office of T. R. SCHENCK, No. 176 Broadway, first floor; free tickets to and from schools furnished to persons wishing to visit for inspection and information. Office hours, 9 to 10:30 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, Morristown, N. J., reopens Sept. 15. Enlarged school-rooms and gymnasium. Large and attractive grounds. Superior advantages in every department. Board and tuition in English and Latin, $400 per annum. For circulars address the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR BOYS.
A. ARMAGNAC, D. A. ROWE, PRINCIPALS.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

MERVIEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH Home Academy and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island; a first-class suburban school for limited number of young ladies and children; Parisian French spoken; musical advantages unsurpassed. Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN., OPENS SEPT. 8.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conferred.
For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 34 West 50th-st., reopens Sept. 23. (Twenty-third year.)

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly in Paris,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 10, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

ARNOLD SCHOOL,

20 EAST 40TH-ST., corner Madison-av.
C. A. MILES, A. M., Principal.
For circulars or information, apply to Principal, at Brattleboro, Vt., till Sept. 1.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, (BRIDGEPORT, Conn.,) for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1880. Preparation for Vassar and other colleges a specialty. ANNE J. TONE, MARIANA R. SLADE, Mrs. C. KNOWLES FITCH.

JOHN MACMULLEN & WALLER HOLLADAY'S SCHOOL reopens Sept. 15; No. 1,265 Broadway, corner 32d-st.; elevator in 32d-st. Circulars, Putnam's, No. 182 5th-av.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,

At his residence, No. 681 5th-av.,
Will reopen on SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

MISS NOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMily and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 83 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn. The eighth year begins Sept. 21. Circulars sent upon application.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 25 boys. Fits to take the highest rank at Yale and Williams. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale.)

NO. 148 MADISON-AV.—MRS. ROBERTS AND Miss WALKER'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls reopens MONDAY, Sept. 27.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, 603 5TH-AV.—YOUNG Ladies' Boarding and Day School; 23d year commences Sept. 23. Rev. Dr. & Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Prins.

PARK INSTITUTE.

RYE, N. Y., FOR BOYS.
$600 a year. HENRY TATLOCK, Principal.

MISS S. B. MATHEWS'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Summit, N. J., will reopen Sept. 21.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; $225 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 13. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL WILL BE reopened Sept. 20 at the Gilsey Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway. Residence, No. 54 East 51st-st.

CLASS FOR PREPARATIONS TO COLLEGE and private instruction. Mr. WILLIAM H. NEWELL, No. 115 East 25th-st.

MLLE. RUEL AND MISS ANNIE BROWN will open their French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 West 56th-st., Sept. 30, 1880.

FITCH'S HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Boys, beautifully situated at Noroton, Conn.; full corps of teachers; terms, $150 per year.
M. J. DAVIS, Principal.

MR. MAURICE WILL BE PREPARED ON the 25th September to receive into his own immediate family a few boys for private education. Brier Cliff, near Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13; instruction thorough and charges reasonable.

LENOX ACADEMY, LENOX, BERKSHIRE CO., Mass.—Founded 1803; reopens Sept. 15, 1880. For tuition courses, address Principal, HARLAN H. BALLARD.

BEFORE FIXING ON A BOARDING SCHOOL for your son or daughter, please address for circular, THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MADAME ROCH'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 21.
718 Madison-av., Central Park.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and little girls, No. 24 East 22d-st., will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

VIREUN, (SCHOOL FOR BOYS,)
SING SING, N. Y., REOPENS SEPT. 15, 1880.
H. C. SYMONDS, Principal.

AT PORT CHESTER, NEW-YORK.
STARR'S MILITARY INSTITUTE.
C. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MISS M. BLACKWELL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 150 East 52d-st., reopens Sept. 15.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, DAY AND boarding school, with kindergarten, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner 63d-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, 343 Madison-av., near 44th-st., reopens Sept. 30. Languages taught by Natural Method.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS GRINNELL'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 52 East 54th-st., will open Sept. 30.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, LANESBORO, BERKshire Co., Mass., established in 1849, fits for college, scientific school, or business. A. A. Gilbert, A. M., Prin.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies at Newburg, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 23.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE—MILITARY Boarding School, White Plains, N. Y. Prin., O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 7 YEARS and upward. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—FOR PARTICULARS address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 233 and 235 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

117TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S CLASS FOR BOYS.

This class is designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best American Colleges. There are two sections, senior and junior, and each section is limited to a dozen pupils. Fall term begins Sept. 29.

For further particulars, apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 20 West 43d-st., after Sept. 14.

References: Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, Harvard College.
Pres. James McCosh, Princeton College.
Dr. C. R. Agnew, New-York City.
Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City.
Francis O. French, Esq., New-York City.
Oliver Harriman, Esq., New-York City.
Alfred M. Hoyt, Esq., New-York City.
William Kemp, Esq., New-York City.
William H. Lee, Esq., New-York City.
William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City.
Henry E. Pellew, Esq., New-York City.
George H. Sargent, Esq., New-York City.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY.

Opens Sept. 20; twenty-fifth year; receives all ages, and prepares for college or business.

The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:

HENRY M. ALEXANDER,
FRANCIS N. BANGS,
HENRY N. BEERS,
JOHN BROOKS,
Rev. D. B. COE, D. D.,
BENJAMIN CURTIS,
HENRY DAY,
JAMES W. GILLIES,
PARKER HANDY,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
CALVIN E. KNOX,
THOS. LEBOUTILLIER,
HENRY P. MARSHALL,
ORSON D. MUNN,
WM. H. OSBORN,
Judge VAN VORST,
RALPH WELLS,
CHARLES H. WARD.

Rates moderate; no extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 63 Lexington-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
STUDIO—ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.,
between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York.
Autumn term commences Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1880.
The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL,

539-543 5TH-AV., (45TH-ST.,)
REOPENS SEPT. 15.

An ungraded preparatory school, the curriculum of studies including the most advanced, and also elementary courses; the system of instruction involves individual as well as class teaching. Principals, Head-masters of
ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
during 12 years. The accommodations in number of rooms, spaciousness, light, sun exposure, ventilation, both natural and artificial, gymnasium, are very unusual. Patronage critical and refined.

MISS DU VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NO. 106 EAST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

Head Master, H. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford. Primary, Junior, and Collegiate Departments. Scholars prepared for Business, Scientific Schools, and the best Colleges in America and Europe. Collegiate Department in separate house.

One hour's recess for early dinner at home or at school. Afternoon class to Park or places of interest, under the care of Head Master. Daily drill. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway, until Sept. 1.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORTH BRANCH, N. J.
(40 miles via Central New-Jersey Railroad.)

Dr. Williamson will reopen his class Sept. 1. In order that each boy may have home comforts and care, together with thorough individual instruction, the number will be limited to TEN selected boys; location in every respect desirable. Reference to old patrons—P. Aitken, of Aitken & Miller; Rowland Fell, No. 97 Wall-st.; T. S. Hays, of Closson & Hays; George F. Quackenbos, LL. D., &c. Send for circular.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
at Sing Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 16. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 2 EAST 29TH-ST., Central Park. Rev. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, PRINCIPAL.—Boys carefully fitted for college or business; primary department; rooms attractive and convenient; rates of tuition moderate; the 21st school year begins Sept. 20. Circulars sent on application. After Sept. 6 the rooms will be open for inspection and for interviews with Principal, from 10 to 5, daily. Parents are respectfully invited to call.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Corner 43d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to the following patrons: Prof. Charles Short, the Rev. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, the Rev. E. N. White, the Rev. Prof. G. L. Prentiss.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—For both sexes; college preparatory; institute, classical, and scientific courses; building brick; modern improvements; climate mild, very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1880, at 10:30 A. M.; college students will assemble in the Chapel, entrance on 23d-st.; commercial students in Natural History Hall, entrance on 23d-st.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, President.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE FOR THE higher Education of Women will open Sept. 22; most healthy part of the City; special attention given to art and music. Address Rev. E. D. BURCHARD, D. D., President, No. 489 5th-av.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square.—The Departments of Arts and of Science open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15; candidates will be examined Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 10 A. M.; tuition free. HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS, WITH intelligent advice free to parents personally—mailed for postage. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, "School Institute," 30 East 14th.

BROOKS'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 11 Montague-terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y., (formerly Poughkeepsie;) tenth year; limited number; superior advantages. Address Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE, Principal.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught. Delightful home school for little girls. Boys fitted for college; primary department. Reopens Sept. 27.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A TEACHER in Miss Haines's school) reopens No. 66 West 40th-st., Sept. 22.

DR. E. W. FISHER'S PRIVATE CLASSES for boys re-open Sept. 13 at No. 22 West 30th-st.

MISS GIBBONS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 30.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twenty-third annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, and continues until May 18, 1881. The course of study embraces two collegiate years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred upon such students as pursue the full course and pass the prescribed examinations.

For catalogues address at No. 8 Great Jones-st.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.

Term opens Oct. 13, 1880; tuition, $80 per year; no extras. For circulars address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

ANNUAL SESSION (22D) OF UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL begins Oct. 4 next. Address
D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 201 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY PUPIL TO TEACH COMMON English two hours a day, in a first-class boarding school, in exchange for three-quarters of her expenses for board and tuition in languages, sciences, mathematics, painting, piano music, and vocal culture. Address Look Box No. 672, New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY WANTS A POSITION AS visiting governess to teach the English branches and French; references. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 219 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A SUCCESSFUL LADY TEACHER DESIRES partial board in exchange for piano and English. Address THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A LADY WISHES TO TEACH COMMON English; salary, $40 a month, $20 with board. Address W., Box 254 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given by the undersigned, mortgagees named in a chattel mortgage of the steam-boat or vessel called the Charlotte Vanderbilt, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1880, made by the Fortescue Excursion and Hotel Company to the undersigned, that by virtue of the power and authority contained in said mortgage, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by George J. Smith, auctioneer, on the 8th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. on board said steam-boat, at the wharf foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, in the City of New-York, the steam-boat or vessel called the Charlotte Vanderbilt, her engine, boilers, and machinery, and her tackle, apparel, furniture, and appurtenances of every nature and description, for the purpose of realizing the amount due under said mortgage, or so much thereof as said sale will produce. New-York, Catskill, and Athens Steam-boat Company, (limited,) GEORGE M. SNYDER, President; WILLIAM DONAHUE, Secretary and Treasurer. New-York, Aug. 31, 1880.

GAS-FIXTURES, &C.

GAS-FIXTURES.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT
ARCHER & PANCOAST M'F'G. CO.,
67 Greene-st. & 68, 70, & 72 Wooster-st., above Broome-st.
Broadway cars pass the door.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,601.—In the matter of THOMAS SHIELDS, Jr., and JOHN KARR, partners, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, both partnership and individual, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
Line & Barker, Att'ys, Jersey City.
au31-law6wTu

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

IN 47TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—THREE FURnished rooms on third floor to let to adults, with or without board; house is newly painted; private family; no other boarders. Address UNDOUBTED REFERENCES, Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WITH BOARD, THREE VERY LARGE rooms on first floor in the elegant mansion (50 feet front) No. 245 West 14th-st.; other desirable rooms on second and third floors; private table if desired.

NO. 328 WEST 46TH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily would rent two square rooms on third floor; nicely furnished; ample closet room; liberal table; references.

MURRAY HILL, (38TH, 5TH-AV.)—FINE SUITE; also single rooms; newly furnished; excellent table; references. Address VAN W. O., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 39 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with private table, if preferred; also, hall rooms; house and location unexceptionable; references given and required.

NO. 133 EAST 55TH-ST.—SINGLE GENTLEmen or gentlemen and their wives will find very desirable rooms and board in a private family; references.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND and third floors; also, single rooms; first-class location; excellent table; terms reasonable; rooms recently renovated.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—LARGE ELEGANT rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; vicinity Union League Club; references. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 295 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

PARLOR—OTHER DESIRABLE SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table. No. 191 Madison-av.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 45 WEST, NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished, sunny rooms; first-class board and attendance; references.

NO. 18 WEST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor; also, fourth floor rooms; small family; excellent table; references.

NO. 31 WEST 9TH-ST.—FINE SUITES AND single rooms, to families and gentlemen, with board; appointments first class; references.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY, AN entire floor; also, large and small rooms, with board.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, en suite or singly; references. No. 130 West 41st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607.—LARGE AND ELEGANT suites of apartments, richly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 12 EAST 46TH-ST., NEAR THE WINDSOR.—A choice of well-furnished rooms, with board; references.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 TO 436 MADISON-AV.—Corner parlor floor; southern exposure; private bath; first-class table; also third floor suite.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to let, with private table.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—Front suites and rooms; permanent and transient; superior board; reasonable prices.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, TWO SINGLE AND one double room, to gentlemen only. No. 280 Madison-av., corner 40th-st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 58TH-ST.—ENTIRE PARLOR floor, with board; also rooms on second and third floors.

NO. 323 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE SECOND and third floors; private baths; with or without private table; also, very pleasant fourth floor rooms.

A NEATLY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to rent to a party of gentlemen, with board; private family. No. 140 West 46th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH.—SUITES OF ROOMS; PRIvate bath-rooms; private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 30 WEST 9TH-ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, elegantly furnished; private table, to a party of gentlemen, or will board a family; no other boarders.

NO. 3 WEST 46TH-ST.—BOARD, WITH OR without private table; strictly first class.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO FRONT SECond floor rooms with board; reference exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—SECOND FLOOR AND parlor floor to rent, with board; references.

NO. 31 EAST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A SECOND FLOOR WANTED, WITH BOARD, (in private family, if possible,) for gentleman and wife; very best of reference; location between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address A. & CO., Merchant, Box No. 238 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen exclusively desiring strictly first-class accommodations; reference exchanged. Call at No. 46 West 28th-st.

A FAMILY OF TWO WILL LET, WITHOUT board, a handsomely furnished second floor, consisting of two large rooms, dining and bath rooms, closets, &c. Call, 9 to 1, No. 35 West 36th-st.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH, NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites, two and four rooms, first and second floors, to gentlemen; superior accommodations; also, single rooms.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH.—ELEGANT PARLORS; rooms on each floor, extra in size and appointments. Terms reasonable.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished room, with large closets; hot and cold water; house thoroughly clean.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen exclusively, desiring superior accommodations; references exchanged. No. 46 West 28th-st.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large and side rooms to gentlemen. No. 53 West 28th-st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH.—ELEGANTLY FURnished parlor floor, with private bath; also, other rooms, en suite or singly.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen only; terms reasonable. No. 122 West 21st-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgly and in suites. No. 9 West 28th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.

FINE LARGE ROOMS, well supplied table; surroundings picturesque and healthy; a pleasant home for Summer and Winter; 25 minutes per rail. Address CEDAR HEIGHTS, Riverdale, New-York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD.

NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS, N. J.

Forty-five minutes from New-York, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey; commutation, $9 50 a month; this house will remain open until Nov. 1 or later; favorable terms will be made for the ensuing months; the Netherwood is constructed of brick, heated by steam, and complete in all its appointments, including Otis safety elevator, billiard-room, bowling-alley, and stable accommodation, thus offering superior accommodations for the Fall and Winter months. The very attractive character of the surrounding country, its fine drives and extreme healthfulness, make this the most desirable home for families to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Church and school privileges within short distance. Address BRESLIN & KING, Netherwood, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
First-class accommodations for 400.
Open until Oct. 1.
L. F. BOGARDUS, Manager. } PROSPECT PARK HOTEL CO.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The rooms, single and en suite, are comfortable and elegant. The house is famous, too, for its excellent cookery.—*Home Journal.*

A.—THE HOTEL BELLEVUE, NORTH SEABRIGHT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Best appointed hotel on the coast. Will remain open till October at REDUCED RATES.
J. H. COREY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

Will remain open during the Fall months; beautiful scenery. Take Central R. R. of New-Jersey or Del., Lack. & Western R. R. J. W. COLEMAN, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

DREDGING IN NEWTOWN CREEK.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM 31, ARMY BUILDING, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., New-York, Sept. 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Sept. 22, 1880, for Dredging in Newtown Creek, East River, New-York.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON, Colonel of Eng'rs.

DREDGING IN BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, NEW-YORK HARBOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM 31, ARMY BUILDING, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., New-York, Sept. 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Sept. 22, 1880, for Dredging Shoal in Buttermilk Channel, New-York Harbor.

For forms of bids and other information apply at this office. JOHN NEWTON, Colonel of Eng'rs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A POSITION IN MANUFACTURING COMpany, commanding salary of $100 per month, and share in profits pro rata with amount of stock taken, can be secured by a young gentleman who will invest $5,000 and perform duties of Treasurer and Secretary. Specialty pays over 200 per cent. profit. Address, with real name only, SPECIALTY, 176 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A NICE STOCK OF TINWARE, STOVES, TINNER'S TOOLS, &c. Invoices over $11,000; can be bought for $8,500 on easy terms; has been a good stand for over 20 years, but present owner is not a practical tinner. Address J. H. BRISTOR, No. 233 State-st., Rochester, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY, WITH CAPital, can secure an active interest in a publishing house established over 50 years; capital required, $40,000, in cash and acceptable securities. Address T. M., Post Office Box No. 3,514.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2, 1880.
100th CONCERT.
GALA NIGHT.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
UNDER THE CONDUCTORSHIP OF
RUDOLPH ARONSON.
Military Band under the Conductorship of F. Leibold.
PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE—"Merry Wives of Windsor"....Nicolai
2. WALZER—"Feuer Funken," (first time)....Strauss
3. GAVOTTE—"L'Ingenue"....Arditi
4. SELECTION—"Carmen"....Bizet
5. GALOP—"Coaching Club," (new)....Aronson
6. CORONATION MARCH—"Le Prophete"....Meyerbeer
ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
(During Intermission, Music by Military Band.)
7. OVERTURE—"Zampa"....Herold
8. HYMNE A SAINTE CECILE....Gounod
9. GRAND SELECTION—"Aida," (first time)....Verdi
ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.
10. SLEIGH POLKA....Jullien
(As performed at the Old Castle Garden in 1854.)
11. MARSCH—"Donna Juanita," (first time)....Suppe
(During intermission, music by Military Band.)
12. POTPOURRI—"Pirates of Penzance,"....Sullivan
(Arranged for orchestra by Rudolph Aronson.)
13. VALSE—"Dolores," (first time)....Waldteufel
14. MINUET No. 2, (first time)....Boccherini
15. GALOP—"Hectograph," (first time)....Strauss
16. MARCHE TRIOMPHALE....Aronson
ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

Admission for this night 50 cents. Private boxes $1 and $5 extra.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

A CROWNING SUCCESS.
Third week of Mr. A. C. GUNTER'S original drama,
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
TWO NIGHTS IN ROME.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 30,
First appearance in New-York
of
RICE'S NEW EXTRAVAGANZA COMBINATION.
Grand production of the
NEW EVANGELINE.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........HENRY E. ABBEY.
Every evening at 8 and Saturday matinée at 2.
Pronounced success of the new comedy,
EDGEWOOD FOLKS. EDGEWOOD FOLKS.
EDGEWOOD FOLKS.
Mr. SOL. SMITH RUSSELL as TOM DILLOWAY,
WITH SONGS AND SKETCHES.
GENERAL ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH,

VIA GREENPOINT.

Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R., at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, and half-hourly to 8:45 P. M. Returning, leave Manhattan Beach at 7:35, 10, 11:05, A. M., 12:05, 2:30, and every half-hour to 10:35 P. M.

VIA BAY RIDGE.

Steamers THOS. COLLYER and MATTEAWAN, from 23d-st., N. R., at 9:10, 10:25 A. M., and hourly to 8:25 P. M. Leaving LEROY-ST. 10 minutes and PIER No. 6 30 minutes after leaving 23d-st. The boats leaving 23d-st. at 7:25 and 8:25 P. M. do not stop at Leroy-st. and Pier No. 6.

The steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 9:25 A. M. hourly to 3:25 P. M. Trains from Manhattan Beach, connecting with D. R. Martin for Whitehall-st., leave hourly from 8:20 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., 1:25 to 6:25 P. M., 7:20 to 9:20 P. M. Trains connecting with steamers for Pier No. 6, Leroy-st., and 23d-st., leave every hour from 11 A. M. to 9:55 and 10:40 P. M.

GILMORE'S FULL BAND and LEVY every afternoon and evening.

Dodd's Express will take baggage from any place in New-York, and transport it to Manhattan Beach, twice daily, at 50 cents per package.

LAST GRAND FIRE-WORKS DISPLAY OF THE SEASON, SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 4. Double Programme, including the Wonderful Performing Elephant, the Great Device, the Arc de Triomphe, 50x150 feet, and Several New Specialties. Positively the last opportunity to witness H. Pain's Celebrated English Fire-works.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

NEW-YORK, WOODHAVEN AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD.

DOUBLE TRACK, STEEL RAILS, ELEGANT CARS, QUICK TIME.

ANNEX BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 17, East River, foot of Pine-st., 7:30, 8:30, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10 P. M., connecting with trains at Hunter's Point.

Take 34 or 2d av. Elevated direct to 34th-st. Ferry to connect with trains which leave HUNTER'S POINT at 5:45, 7, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 1:05, 2:05, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:00 P. M.

Take East Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry 15 minutes earlier; East Seventh-street, 20 minutes earlier, and James-slip, except Sunday, 30 minutes earlier than Hunter's Point time.

Trains leave FLATBUSH-AV. 5:30, 6:55, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 7 P. M.

Trains leave BUSHWICK, 5:45, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, and 11:05 A. M., and 1:40, 2:40, 3:35, 4:40, 5:35, 7:05 P. M.

Returning trains leave ROCKAWAY, 7:25, 8:44, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20 P. M.

ROUND TRIP from HUNTER'S POINT and BUSHWICK, 50 cents; from FLATBUSH-AV., 45 cents.

Additional trains at shorter intervals during the afternoon and later in the evening will be added in a few days.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

KAPELLMEISTER SCHREINER'S ORCHESTRA.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY.
THEO. HOCH, the greatest of Cornet Players.
ELEVEN OF THE FIRST SOLOISTS OF VIENNA AND BERLIN.

TRAINS LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT and Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, daily—5:35, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10:10 P. M.

Leave East Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry 15 minutes earlier, East 7th-st. 20 minutes earlier, and James-slip, except Sundays, 30 minutes earlier.

ANNEX PIER, NO. 17 EAST RIVER, foot of Pine-st., daily, except Sundays—7:30, 8:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, and 6:40 P. M.

Returning, leave Long Beach—7:35, 8:35, 9:40, 10:05, 11:05 A. M.; 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, HUNTER'S POINT, 50 CENTS; FLATBUSH-AV., BROOKLYN, 45 CENTS.

W. M. LAFFAN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND BRIGHTON BEACH RAILWAY.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO BRIGHTON AND CONEY ISLAND,

And direct to Brighton Hotel. Double track road all the way; no stops, dust, ferries, rough outside passage, or horse cars; this company will run their well-known fast steamers MORRISANIA and SHADY SIDE to their new pier at Locust Grove from New-York, leaving 22D-ST., N. R., at 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6:15 P. M.; also, from PIER NO. 6 N. R., at 10:40, 11:35 A. M., 1:20, 2:15, 3:40, 5:15, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Brighton (Coney Island) 8:30, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2, 3:30, 4:20, 6, 8, 10 P. M.

First-class passenger coaches, equal to parlor cars on other routes, and novel and elegant open cars conveying passengers from Pier to Brighton Beach in six minutes. Tickets to Hotel Brighton and Coney Island: Excursion, 50 cents; single fare, 35 cents; children between 12 and 4 years, excursion, 25 cents; single fare, 15 cents.

Westcott Express Company will check baggage to and from Brighton Beach. Baggage checked from residences in New-York and Jersey City.

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,

New-Rochelle Harbor, Long Island Sound. The elegant steamers Laura M. Starin and St. Nicholas leave

Pier No. 18, N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.	Jewell's Wharf, Fulton F'y, B'kl'n	33d-st., East River.
8:30 A. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
10:15 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
3:20 P. M.	3:35 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

Leave GLEN ISLAND 11 A. M., 12:45, 5:30, and 7 P. M.
GRAND CONCERT IN PAVILION DAILY.
Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Shooting, Billiards. RHODE ISLAND CLAM-BAKE and dinner served daily under supervision of Hiram D. Maxfield. Clambake, 75c. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 cents; single, 25 cents.

A.—A.—A.—CONEY ISLAND.—NEW IRON Pier, Sea Beach Palace, Paul Bauer's West Brighton Beach Hotel, and Cable's, VIA BAY RIDGE.
SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE.
Take steamers JOSEPHINE and J. B. SCHUYLER.

West 24th-st.	West 10th-st.	Franklin-st.	Pier 1 N. R.
8 A. M. and every hour till 8 P. M.	10 minutes later.	20 minutes later.	30 minutes later.

Returning trains, connecting with boats, will leave Sea Beach Palace 7:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
Fare to Coney Island, 25 cents.
Excursion to Coney Island, 40 cents.
Fare to Bay Ridge, 10 cents.
Excursion to Bay Ridge, 20 cents.
The 8:30 and 10 P. M. trips from Coney Island do not land at 10th-st.

CONEY ISLAND—GREAT IRON PIER; THE only boats direct; avoiding dust, cinders, changes, &c. STOCKTON, KILL, SYLVESTER, N. WHITE, HANCOX, leave 22d-st., 9, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 11:45 A. M., 1, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:20, 5, 5:50, 6:35, 7:30, 8 P. M. Leave Leroy-st. 15 minutes later up to 5:15, and Rector-st., Pier 8, 30 minutes later, up to 6:20 P. M.; first boat from Pier, 8:30 A. M.; last boat, 10:15 P. M.; be sure you get Iron Pier boats; no other boats go to Pier.

FISHING BANKS.—EIGHTY MILES' SAIL AND five hours' fishing on the Atlantic Ocean. For pure air, health, comfort, and sport go on the new fast sea steamer G. R. KELSEY, with palace saloons, every day except Saturday; leaves Pier No. 1 North River 8:20 A. M. Gents' tickets, 75c.; ladies', 50c. Bait, tackle, and refreshments on board. AL. FOSTER, Manager.

CHOLERA BANKS.—ON FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, steamer G. R. KELSEY, leaving Pier No. 1 North River, 7:20 A. M. Tickets, $1.
A. COLWELL, Pilot; AL. FOSTER, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN J. FAGAN and WILLIAM PATCHELL, (heretofore composing the firm of John J. Fagan & Co.,) assigned by them to Daniel J. O'Conor for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of September, 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Daniel J. O'Conor, as Assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause is shown, to attend a settlement of such account; and to show cause (if any) why a decree should not be entered finally settling the accounts of said Assignee, and releasing and discharging him from all liability as such Assignee, and releasing and discharging said Assignee and the sureties on the bond filed by him, and each of them, of and from all liability thereon, or by reason thereof.

Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and the seal of said court, the 24th day of August, 1880.

[L. S.] NATH'L JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.
DOWNING, HOGALS, HART & FOWLER, Att'ys for the Assignee, 2 Nassau-st., N. Y. au25-law6wTh

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE..........Associate Manager
GRAND AND PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF THE GREATEST SPECTACLE OF THE AGE, the KIRALFY BROTHERS' Combination in their New and Brilliant Production,
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
This spacious theatre packed to the doors.

As now produced, it is possibly the grandest spectacular combination ever given in this City.—*New-York Herald of Aug. 31.*

AN UNEQUALED CAST OF METROPOLITAN FAVORITES; Gorgeous New Scenery, Armor, Costumes, and Jewels; two New Ballets led by the great artists Mlle. DE ROSA, Mlle. CORNALBA, and Mons. ARNOLD KIRALFY and 200 Coryphées—and 200 CORYPHEES. Beautiful Ballet of BRIC-A-BRAC by 100 LADIES. Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock. Prices as usual. Box-office now open.

WALLACK'S. THE GRIM GOBLIN.

Fourth week of the
CONQUEST PANTOMIME AND BURLESQUE CO.,
in the Pantomimic Burlesque Extravaganza of the
GRIM GOBLIN,
which will be presented
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice, with
GEORGE CONQUEST, Jr.,
and all of the special features, including the great European Sensation,
Mlle. ETHERIA, THE FLYING FAIRY.
* * * Due notice will be given of the
REAPPEARANCE OF GEORGE CONQUEST, Sr.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE. B'WAY & 30TH-ST.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. (THIRD WEEK.)
TIOTE.
The Emotional Dramatic Novelty of the season!

A strong and interesting story, well acted in a cool theatre, amid surroundings the most luxurious, and which leave nothing to be asked for.—*Graphic.*

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE.

Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.
FORD & McCAULL..........Lessees and Managers.
WILLIE EDOUIN'S "SPARKS" IN
DREAMS; OR, FUN IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
Received nightly with roars of laughter.
NEW AND ORIGINAL MUSIC.
The fun flows fast and furious, not a dull or idle moment is permitted to exist the entire evening.—*Herald.*

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées
Volume first of the MULLIGAN series,
RECONSTRUCTED, REVISED, REWRITTEN
By EDWARD HARRIGAN, and entitled
VOLUME SIXTH, THE
MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC.
Orchestra chairs, $1; reserved seats in balcony, 75c.; parquet, 75c.; balcony, 50c.; family circle, 25c.; private boxes, $6 and $4.

PAUL PRIMIER'S "CREMATION." 23D-st. and 6th-av., (Masonic Temple,) every evening. A BEAUTIFUL GIRL BURNED ALIVE. Most marvelous and picturesque illusion ever performed. Also FRANK BEARD, the celebrated ambidextrous crayon cartoonist; ventriloquism; Bobby in a box, and other attractions in refined drawing-room entertainment. Doors open 7:30; grand organ overture, "Semiramide," Rossini, 7:45; curtain rises, 8. Reserved seats 50c., children 25c. F. Beard's childrens' matinee Saturday at 2.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

28th-st. & B'way. | J. H. Haverly, Proprietor & Manager.
"We are all right up to the present time."
Nightly; Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

THE TOURISTS	IN A	UNABATED SUCCESS
THE TOURISTS	PULLMAN	UNABATED SUCCESS
THE TOURISTS	PALACE	UNABATED SUCCESS
THE TOURISTS	CAR.	UNABATED SUCCESS

The Tourists lead the van.—*Herald.*

FAIRY LAND

AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 2. The regular weekly illumination of the lawns, beach, and piazza, with thousands of colored lamps and lanterns, will be given on the above evening, weather permitting.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM, 35TH-ST. & B'WAY.

PINAFORE and TRIAL BY JURY, with the great cast, including Haydon Tilla, Ethel Lynton, Helena Taylor, Sydney Smith, Frank A. Pamental, and John Phillips. Every evening at 8:15, Wednesday and Saturday matinées. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH & BACKUS. | OPERA-HOUSE,
REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 30. | Broadway & 29th-st.
New Faces, New Features, and Grand Effects.
THE MADRIGAL SINGERS AND BOY CHORISTERS.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS EVENING
The charming comedy entitled OUR MOTHER-IN-LAW. Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. EMMET.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.

24th-st. and Broadway........Steele Mackaye, Manager
HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE. | 250TH PERFORMANCE | HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE.
EVERY EVENING at 8:30; MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'way and 33d-st.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
The character comedians, SHANNON and EDESON, in the new four-act comedy drama,
A GOLDEN GAME.

SCOTTISH GAMES

AT JONES'S WOOD, TO-DAY.
THE CALEDONIAN CLUB
AT JONES'S WOOD, TO-DAY.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS, $25 UP; PIANOS, $150 UP; SECOND hand instruments at great bargains; rents, $3; installments, $5 monthly. Horace Waters & Co., 826 B'way.

DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
PRELIMINARY LESSONS COMMENCE SEPT. 6.
Send for circular. Broadway and 32d-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily (Sundays included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn via Annex, at 5 P. M.; Jersey City 5:30 P. M.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
Steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Murray-st., daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. First-class fare, TWO DOLLARS. Tickets limited, and good only on steamer on day of date, and connecting train, which leaves Newport the next morning at 5:30, arriving in Boston at 7:30. Tickets and staterooms obtained ONLY at office on Pier No. 28 N. R., and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
Geo. L. Connor, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily, (Sundays excepted;) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point or Newburg can return by down boat. Connect at Rhinebeck (by ferry) with the 9:45 P. M. train on the Ulster and Delaware R. R. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. received for Passage. SPECIAL TRAINS to and from SARATOGA.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.

VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 1st...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 2d...6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 3d...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 3d...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 4th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4th...3:00 P. M.	Sunday, 5th...3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 5th...9:00 A. M.	Monday, 6th...9:30 A. M.
Monday, 6th...5:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 7th...10:00 A. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 2d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 1st...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 3d...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 2d...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 4th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 3d...3:30 P. M.
Monday, 6th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 6th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7th...2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 7th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 8th...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 8th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 9th...2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 9th...7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M., connecting with evening train for Summer resorts through the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN; $5 TO Lake George and return. Tickets good for the season. TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 (new No. 44) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting at Troy with morning trains for SARATOGA and all resorts north. State-rooms secured at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M., (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.,) and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Po'keepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot Vestry-st. at 3:10, 24th-st. at 3:20 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Connection at Po'keepsie with evening train on H. R. R. R. for North and West. BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

HO FOR THE CATSKILLS, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings. Only direct route to the Switzerlands of America, with fast and commodious steamers ESCORT and WALTER BRETT. Free from dust, and a good night's rest. Leave daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., at 6 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 26 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 23 [illegible] 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER [illegible] DAILY leaves Pier 30, East River, at 2:30 P. M.; [illegible]

NITRO-GLYCERINE OR WHAT

THE SUSPICIOUS CONTENTS OF THREE WOODEN CASES.

A CRY OF DYNAMITE RAISED AMONG BROOKLYN 'LONGSHOREMEN—OFFICERS IN TWO CITIES SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CARING FOR THE STUFF.

The owner of three innocent-looking cases, weighing about 20 pounds apiece, whose contents are believed by many to be murderous, is being anxiously sought for by Peter Seery, Inspector of Combustibles of the Fire Department. It has been variously stated that they contain dynamite, nitro-glycerine, and ant-poison. A sample of the stuff has been taken to Prof. Charles F. Chandler, of the Health Department, for analysis. Meanwhile, the cases are stored on the powder-boat of the Dittmar Powder Company, off Communipaw flats. The three cases have had a variety of adventures since they arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro in the British steam-ship Glenlogan on Wednesday, Aug. 18. They have been regarded as a big white elephant by the Brooklyn Police, the Custom-house authorities, the agents of the steam-ship, the consignees, and, lastly, by the New-York Fire Department. Upon this last department the responsibility of disposing of the elephant has fallen. Hence the anxious search which Inspector Seery and his assistant, Mr. Stewart, have been making for a number of days. The Brooklyn Police received a fright from the presence of the cases on a Brooklyn pier, from which they have not yet fully recovered.

The Glenlogan was ordered by her agent, R. B. Borland, of No. 114 Wall-street, to unload at Roberts's stores, Brooklyn. On Saturday, Aug. 21, the cargo had been pretty well removed from the hold, when three wooden cases, each about two feet square, were unearthed and hoisted out upon the pier. They were marked "W. B. N.," and by the 'longshoremen who were handling them their general appearance was regarded with suspicion. They somewhat resembled cases, the workmen said, that are used for the transportation of dynamite. The rumor was started that they contained the deadly explosive, and the 'longshoremen scattered, after having been pursuaded to place them carefully upon the end of the pier. Capt. Lindberg said they had been shipped at Rio, after having lain ten days in the company's office in that city. They had been received as ordinary merchandise, and had been stowed away as such. They looked up the bill of lading, and learned that Slaughter & Co., of Rio, had forwarded them to Carhart & Brothers, importers and wholesale grocers, of No. 49 Park-place, this City. The freight on them had been prepaid, and their value appeared by the bill of lading to be about $75. Accompanying the bill of lading was a circular printed in Portuguese. Standing prominently out from the rest of the type, in capital letters, was the word "Consumidores." With the aid of an old Portuguese dictionary, which was among the cabin's effects, and which probably had never done duty before since it had found its way aboard, the Captain was able to translate fragments of the circular. "Consumidores" he made out to mean something highly inflammable or explosive. When he picked out some phrases indicating that great care must be taken in handling the cases, he concluded that he had had a most dangerous companion on his voyage. With the 'longshoremen he agreed that the cases must contain dynamite, or possibly nitro-glycerine. He immediately notified Mr. Borland.

Mr. W. H. Mitchill was dispatched by Mr. Borland to notify the Brooklyn Fire Department of the dangerous nature of the merchandise and to request them to give a permit for its transportation through Brooklyn to some place of safety, until Carhart & Brothers could be notified. When he mentioned the word "dynamite" to the Chief Clerk he was informed that the Brooklyn Police were the parties whom he wanted to see. To the Municipal Building Mr. Mitchill hurried, where he found Inspector Waddy, who was acting Superintendent in the absence of Superintendent Campbell.

"You want to go to the Fire Department," said the Inspector. "They have charge of the moving of dynamite in this city." In vain Mr. Mitchill pleaded that it was a precautionary step which his employer was taking, that he had no interest in the dynamite, and that any action that was taken would be only temporary in its effect, for the Carharts would dispose of the stuff as soon as they received notice that it had been consigned to them. The clerk added that he wasn't satisfied yet that it was dynamite or nitro-glycerine.

"Oh, you go down and set a match to it, and if it doesn't explode, and you come back alive, we'll relieve you of all further responsibility in the matter," said the Inspector. "But you must get it out of Brooklyn some way," added he, after it was explained to him that the Fire Department declined to have anything to do with the matter. Mr. Mitchill said that the steam-ship company couldn't be held responsible for any damages that might arise from the presence of the cases on the pier, for nothing was known of their contents until the accidental discovery of that day. He said something about letting it blow up Brooklyn and the East River, too, for all he cared, and turning on his heel left the office. The Inspector takes considerable pride in the water-front of the City, and finally decided to mount a guard over the cases to prevent possible danger. All that night, the next day, and the following night, a policeman watched the cases from a stand-point at a safe distance up the pier.

On Monday Messrs. Carhart & Brothers notified R. B. Borland that they had received a letter inclosing invoice and bill of lading of the above goods from Slaughter & Co., of Rio Janeiro, stating they were shipped to their care to be reshipped to a port in Texas. The letter added: "We do not know Slaughter & Co., and have received no advices from any other party or parties in regard to the article, and as the article was shipped to us without our consent, we refuse absolutely to have anything to do with it. Should we receive any information or inquiry respecting the article we will refer the parties to you."

Inspector J. B. Hayes then reported the matter to the Custom-house, and the Collector ordered the cases to be removed to Archer's stores, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, to await final disposition. Robert R. Day, a boatman, of No. 127 Gold-street, Brooklyn, was hired to take the cases to the stores in his row-boat. Day is an old man, and is troubled with rheumatism. Possibly the idea in selecting him was that he could as well be spared as a younger man, if any accident happened in the process of transportation. Day was in ignorance of the supposed deadly nature of his cargo. The cases were hoisted tenderly over the string-piece and lowered into the bottom of the boat. A body of Brooklyn policemen watched the operation from some distance up the pier. The Fire Department evinced a sudden interest in the disposition of the cases, and their representative also surveyed the scene from afar off. Arrived at Archer's stores, Day found a body of policemen who menaced him with their clubs. The wary Inspector of Police had given orders never to allow the cases on Brooklyn territory again. This was Monday night. The stores were closed and the boatman tied up his boat and went home. The following morning bright and early he was on hand to deliver his goods. The Police were on guard and went through the same movements with their locusts. He rowed about the river all that day trying to find a pier at which to land. Whenever he thought he had found the right spot a policeman always appeared on the string-piece and ordered him away. Finally he became impressed with the idea that the contents of the cases were something more dangerous than ant-poison, as the stuff had been represented to him to be, and he rowed for the Government slip at the Battery, where he abandoned boat and all at sundown.

During the day Mr. Mitchill, learning of the boatman's failure, went to see Deputy Collector Isaac D. Balch. "I had the greatest difficulty in impressing anybody with the seriousness of my mission," said Mr. Mitchill. "Mr. Balch gave orders to send the cases to Bedloe's Island. Then somebody said, 'There's a hospital down there. Do you want to blow the place up?' Deputy Naval Officer Joseph J. Gouch suggested that they be sent over to Governor's Island to start another Hancock boom."

The cases lay in the boat that night and until the following afternoon. Inspector Hayes was instructed to go to Governor's Island and ask Gen. Hancock if he had any objection to the cases being landed on the island for a brief period. Meantime, Assistant Foreman Flock, of steam-engine No. 10, which is located in Stone-street, heard about the abandoned boat, and seizing it telegraphed the fact to Fire Head-quarters. The next morning Inspector Seery and his assistant came upon the scene. The Custom-house officers were only too glad to be relieved of further responsibility in the matter. The fire-boat Havemeyer was ordered to take the boat in tow and remove it to Communipaw flats. A very long rope was fastened to the row-boat, and the Havemeyer steamed slowly across the river. The Dittmar Powder Company agreed to receive the cases on board their powder-boat, and there they were deposited.

Inspector Seery determined to explore one of the cases. He was advised not to, but persisted in his determination. The case which he opened was found to contain four tin cans, each holding about two quarts of liquid. They were soldered up with solder nearly an inch in thickness. With a cold chisel he forced one of the cans open. The liquid, he said, somewhat resembled nitro-glycerine. Dynamite it could not be. There was a black coloring matter in it which rose to the top when undisturbed. When shaken up it mixed with the liquid and gave the whole a dark color. He placed some in a shallow basin and touched a lighted match to it. It burned rapidly like alcohol. He made no further investigations, but carried the can—carefully—to Fire Head-quarters. A small quantity was poured out and sent to Prof. Chandler for analysis. The Professor has not yet completed the analysis. Everybody who has had anything to do with the matter now feels greatly relieved, though still quite anxious to know what the liquid really is. If Inspector Seery cannot find anybody who will claim the article, it will be sold by the Fire Department, and the proceeds will be applied to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased firemen. Mr. Borland was willing to send the cases to sea on the Glenlogan last Saturday, with instructions to Capt. Lindberg to sink it a thousand fathoms deep. He is reconciled to the fact that the Fire Department will dispose of it.

Mr. Carhart reiterated yesterday the statements made in the letter of his firm to Mr. Borland. His firm, he said, did a very large business in Texas, and probably some one there had written to Slaughter & Co. to forward the cases to Carhart & Brothers for reshipment. He did not remember the name of the persons in Texas to whom the cases were to be forwarded. As soon as it was learned that the contents of the cases were under suspicion his firm declined to have anything to do with the matter. He thought the liquid must be something with which to wash the wool of Texas sheep, or possibly to destroy ants.

There are some of the Government officers who are uncharitable enough to think that the cases would have been shipped through to Texas without comment if the dynamite cry had not been raised among the 'longshoremen. They believe that the following act of Congress is the African in the fence which has caused such a cold shoulder to be given by the agent and consignees to the innocent-looking cases:

> "Any person or persons shipping oil of vitriol, unslaked lime, inflammable matches, or gunpowder in a ship or a vessel taking cargo for divers persons on freight, without delivering at the time of shipment a note in writing expressing the nature and character of such merchandise to the master, mate, or officer or person in charge of the loading of the ship or vessel, shall forfeit to the United States $1,000."

FAILURE IN THE SHIRT TRADE.

S. GUTMANN & SONS SUSPEND, WITH LIABILITIES OF $300,000.

Simeon Gutmann & Sons, manufacturers of shirts, at No. 369 Broadway, failed yesterday and made an assignment to Marx Rothschild, a brother-in-law of S. Gutmann. The failure was a great surprise to the trade. The firm had excellent credit, transacted a large business, disposed of their paper readily at good rates, and had great facilities for discount at the banks, and were estimated worth $150,000. The liabilities are about $300,000, while the assets probably will not realize one-half that sum. Their business was done largely by means of notes and they had paper out to the extent of about $175,000, one firm alone, Hess Brothers & Co., having sold $100,000 worth of their paper, the last being sold only two weeks ago. Hess Brothers & Co. are creditors for $10,000. Besides the above amount of notes the firm owes $70,000 confidential and about $55,000 for merchandise. The banks are the largest creditors, but they claim they are generally secured. The assets consist of stock on hand, outstandings, and the real estate owned by the senior partner. The cause of the failure is ascribed to the illness of S. Gutmann, who has been sick for the past two months, and is not expected to live. He managed the finances of the concern; the other partners were unable to obtain sufficient funds to meet the obligations, and the suspension followed. Mr. Henry C. Frank, of the firm, said yesterday that on account of Mr. Gutmann's illness bad reports had been circulated which had prevented the sale of their paper on the market, and they could not meet the necessary payment; they had also bought a heavy stock for the Fall trade, all of which had been paid for, but there had been a great shrinkage in the value of the goods. He did not think the liabilities would reach $300,000. As far as he knew the notes amounted to $160,000 or $165,000, the confidentials about $70,000, and for merchandise, $40,000, making a total of $275,000. They were making an inventory of the assets, and he could not give an estimate of their value, but was of the opinion that they would realize over 50 cents on the dollar to the creditors.

The Assignee, when appealed to for particulars of the assets, said he did not yet know anything about them, but was making up a statement which would be ready in a few days. The preferences aggregate $72,844 27, of which there are for notes $47,251 36 and for loans $25,593 91. The Central National Bank holds preferred notes to the amount of $36,878 36, and the Importers' and Traders' National Bank $10,373. The notes were all made for the accommodation of the firm, were indorsed by them, and discounted by the banks. The preferences are as follows: Note of $5,286 45, made by Simon Mack & Co., held by the Central National Bank; note of $5,341 91, made by Samuel Steinway, held by the Central National Bank; note of $10,000, made by Joseph Frank, of Chicago, held by the Central National Bank; note of $5,111 81, made by the firm, indorsed by Joseph Frank, held by the Importers' and Traders' National Bank; note of $5,261 19, made by Simon Mack & Co., indorsed by Joseph Frank, held by the Importers' and Traders' National Bank; note of $6,250, made by Loeb, Gnubel & Simon, held by the Central National Bank; Max Goldfank, $6,000 loans; Isaac S. Young, $10,000 loans; Samuel Goodman, $6,571 11 loans. The President of the Central National Bank said yesterday the bank was amply secured by good collateral, and would not lose anything. Bradstreet's reports state the present firm of Simeon Gutmann & Sons was established in October, 1877, with the addition of Eugene Gutmann, who retired in October, 1879. Mr. Simeon Gutmann had been in the shirt business 32 years; he was formerly of the firm of Rothschild Brothers & Gutmann, but they separated three years ago in order to continue the business with their sons. The capital was understood to be $100,000. Henry C. Frank, a son-in-law of the senior partner, was admitted to the firm Nov. 1, 1879, but put in no capital; he was formerly of the firm of Frank Brothers, of Chicago. Mr. S. Gutmann had private property, consisting of stocks, and real estate at a cash valuation of $100,000, mortgaged for $28,000.

PARK DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

WANT OF UNANIMITY STILL AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

A few weeks ago Commissioner Lane, of the Park Department, offered a resolution calling for the removal of Mr. Van Valkenburgh, the Disbursing and Property Clerk of the department, on the ground that the duties of his office would henceforth be performed by the Finance Department. The resolution was lost by a tie vote. Subsequently Mr. Van Valkenburgh transmitted some bills and accounts to the board, who referred them to the Auditing Committee. Mr. Lane, who is a member of that committee, struck out the title "Property Clerk," which Mr. Van Valkenburgh had written after his name. Yesterday the bills were returned to the board. Commissioner Green, having had his attention attracted to the erasure of Mr. Van Valkenburgh's official title, offered a resolution to the effect that the Chairman of the Auditing Committee report to the board whether the alteration had been made after the signing of the audit. The resolution was lost, Mr. Lane and Mr. Wenman voting against it. Mr. Green then offered a resolution calling on Mr. Lane to give the grounds upon which he based the assertion that the presentation of the bills by Van Valkenburgh as Property Clerk was "a trick." By way of reply, Mr. Lane said that it was illegal for Mr. Van Valkenburgh to sign bills as Property Clerk, inasmuch as he was not the incumbent of that office. The explanation was not satisfactory to Commissioner Green. The matter of appointing a proper person to prepare plans for the laying out of Morningside Park was next taken up, Mr. Green nominating Calvert Vaux and Mr. Lane suggesting the name of Jacob W. Mould. Balloting on the nominations resulted in the rejection of both. Messrs. Green and Conover voted for Mr. Vaux, and Messrs. Lane and Wenman supported Mr. Mould.

FIENDISH ABUSE OF A WIFE

DR. FREDERICK HALL'S MONSTROUS SCHEME TO GET A FORTUNE.

UNPARALLELED CRUELTIES TO HIS WIFE—SHE LEAVES HIM AN ESTATE WORTH $200,000—HOW HE GOT HER TO MAKE THE WILL.

In November, 1876, Dr. Frederick Hall, of this City, but originally of Connecticut, married Miss Mary G. Baker. She died about a year afterward, leaving a will executed July 24, 1877, by the terms of which she gave legacies of $2,000 each to Mrs. Charlotte A. Van Benschoten, Mrs. Kate A. Washburn, and Mrs. Mary J. Pardessus, of this City, and $10,000 to her husband's mother, Mrs. Charity S. Nichols, of Derby, Conn. Her estate was estimated to be worth about $200,000, and she made her husband residuary legatee and sole Executor. As soon as the will was offered for probate Mrs. Hall's brother, Abraham Baker, and James W. J. Baker, Louisa D. Hill, and Harriet C. Gilbert, step-brother and step-sisters, appeared as contestants. The case came up for trial, and occupied some 20 or 30 days last Winter. Yesterday Surrogate Calvin rendered a decision refusing to admit the will to probate, on the ground that the husband of the deceased, Dr. Hall, had exerted undue influence on her mind in shaping the provisions and in executing the will. The testimony adduced for the contestants, of which there was a large amount, showed that Dr. Hall, almost immediately after marriage, began to practice cruelty and insult toward his wife to such an extent as to reduce her to abject terror and submission to his will. They met each other in Connecticut, and were married within a few days after the first meeting.

Mrs. Hall appears to have been a woman of very frail and nervous organization. In January following their marriage the servants in this City saw him strike her in the face with a hammer without any apparent cause. Again, he was known to threaten to kill her brother without any known cause, and to throw her into paroxysms of fear. In the presence of the servants he treated her with the most shocking and shameless effrontery. Sitting at the dinner-table he would take off his slipper, and, after dashing it into the soup-tureen, would bespatter her and say he was "only fooling." At other times he forced her to eat very hot griddle-cakes, and threw others at her face. He brought strange men into her room while she was lying in bed, and pulled away the clothing. On all these occasions he threw her into terror, and sometimes she became almost unconscious. At Derby he took her by the feet and pulled her down stairs, allowing her body to jolt from step to step. He also held her over the bannisters of the stairs, exposing her limbs, and, in disgraceful language, called the servants to see what he was doing. His language toward her was, at times, of the lowest order, and he varied his modes of tormenting her with an ingenuity and followed it up with a persistency that were almost devilish. On July 15, 1878, she was stricken with paralysis, and nine days later the will was executed while she lay in a state of almost complete insensibility. The right hand and right side were powerless, but Dr. Hall put a pen into her left hand, held her fingers closed upon it, and thus holding her hand, caused her to sign the will. The only assent she gave to anything was a sort of guttural "Uh" when a question was asked her, but she appeared not to know or to realize what she did. One of the physicians who attended her testified that Dr. Hall said that "if he could keep his wife alive till 1880 he would be d——d well fixed."

A former wife of Dr. Hall, Avelina B. Hall, from whom he had been divorced, was also a witness. This lady remarried him after the death of the testatrix, and had been again divorced from him when she came as a witness. She testified that Dr. Hall had acknowledged to her that the decedent's mind was feeble and shattered when she executed the will, and that he had dictated the greater part of it.

In his decision, Surrogate Calvin says he believes, from the evidence, that the testatrix had sufficient intelligence to make a will, but that it was procured from her by undue influence on the part of her husband. He disregards the testimony of Dr. Hall, in denial or explanation of his conduct, because, aside from the testimony of the witnesses who were called to impeach his general character, the Doctor "is discredited by his unseemly, disreputable, and scandalous conduct, when with hot haste he procured the will to be drawn and pretendedly executed by his wife a few hours after an alarming attack of paralysis, and when she was obviously in a semi-comatose state. He is also shown to have married his wife under very extraordinary circumstances, and to have stated a day or two afterward, as the reason he took the decedent as his wife instead of another young lady to whom he was then engaged, that there was more money in it." The Surrogate says that the facts which militate against the claim that the execution of the will was not unrestrained, are: The apparent indifference of the husband to his wife; the terms of the will, which gives to him the principal part of the estate, and to his mother $10,000, within a few months of an extraordinary courtship and marriage; the preparation and execution of a will on the night of the apoplectic attack, of a different character from that which was known to have been prepared for execution, at a time when there was an obvious indecency in the effort to procure its execution, and that the decedent was of weak intellect and her mind considerably affected by the paralytic stroke. In closing, the court says: "It is clear in this case that Dr. Hall had the opportunity and interest to procure the execution of this instrument, and his conduct to Mrs. Hall shows quite clearly that he had the disposition to do so; and it is also clear that the decedent, when she executed the instrument, was under the control and power of her husband, and substantially dependent upon him in consequence of her infirmity, and that, under the circumstances, there was such suspicion surrounding the transaction as required full and complete explanation. I am of the opinion that the attempted explanation has not sufficiently overcome the suspicion."

Dr. Hall is a man apparently about 40 years of age, of medium stature and light frame. His head is small, and bald on the crown. His face is shrunken, and his eyes deep-set, dark, and keen-looking. The marked feature of his appearance is his nose, which is hooked and prominent, and his complexion is somewhat sallow.

ALLIGER'S CASE IN COURT.

AN APPLICATION TO REDUCE HIS BAIL—WHAT COUNSEL SAYS.

Elijah Alliger was taken before Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. In making a return to the writ, Assistant District Attorney Bell informed the court that Alliger was held on three charges—one of having stolen bonds, and two of having received stolen bonds knowing them to have been stolen. The value of the three lots of stolen bonds was $85,000. The bail fixed in one case was $10,000, in another $5,000, and in the third $1,000. Considering the gravity of the cases, Mr. Bell thought the bail was not excessive, and that Alliger's good reputation prior to his arrest should enable him to obtain it.

Ex-Judge Richard Busteed moved to reduce the bail, claiming that it was excessive, and that his client had been wrongfully treated by Police Justice Smith and by the detectives. Alliger, he said, had been summarily arrested and locked up in Police Head-quarters for two days without being informed of the reason of his arrest, and without being permitted to see counsel. When he was informed of the charges against him he told the chief of the detective squad the name of the person from whom he had obtained the bonds he had negotiated, yet when he was taken before the Police magistrate the latter gave an undue appearance of gravity to the charge by declaring, before any testimony was taken, that he would exact $50,000 bail. This action, said counsel, of course, caused the public to believe the evidence against Mr. Alliger to be very strong, and this lessened his chance of obtaining bondsmen. Counsel showed that Mr. Owen O'Connor, whose bonds Alliger is charged with having stolen, declared that he knew the charge to be untrue. He therefore considered that the formal complaint subsequently subscribed to by Mr. O'Connor was worthless, and that the $10,000 bail in which Mr. Alliger is held upon it should be stricken out. With respect to the other charges, of receiving and negotiating bonds which he knew to have been stolen, counsel urged that the chances are in favor of Alliger's acquittal, and that the accused should therefore be allowed to go upon his own recognisance, or upon merely nominal bail. In conclusion, ex-Judge Busteed read an affidavit made by the prisoner, in which the latter stated he was in business in this City for 20 years without incurring a charge of wrong-doing, and that he is innocent of the guilt now imputed to him. Judge Beach reserved his decision.

ROSARIO MELI TELLS HIS STORY.

HE CLAIMS IGNORANCE OF WHAT IS CHARGED AGAINST HIM.

Rosario Meli, the Italian who was brought to this City on Tuesday by Capt. Stone, of San Francisco, and an Italian Police Agent named Garrette, for extradition to Italy, where he will be tried for brigandage and murder, is still confined at Police Head-quarters, since the Federal authorities have not yet taken charge of him. Capt. Stone and Detective Garrette were at the Central Office yesterday, and were advised by acting Superintendent Dilks to report their arrival to the United States District Attorney, so that the Marshal might take charge of the prisoner until the sailing of the steamer for Europe on which the Italian agent and his prisoner will depart for Italy. During the day a committee of Italians called at the Central Office, armed with a letter from Mr. William F. Kintzing, and requested an interview with the prisoner, intimating that they would interest themselves in his behalf, and, if necessary, procure him counsel, but they were not permitted to see the prisoner.

A Times reporter had an interview yesterday with Rosario in his cell, and when questioned in reference to the charges preferred against him he at first said he did not desire at present to make any statement, at least not until he had heard from his friends in Philadelphia. He, however, denied that he was the man wanted in Italy, and complained bitterly of the arbitrary manner in which he had been removed from San Francisco, where his wife and children live, without giving him an opportunity to make a defense. He says he is a native of Palermo, and that he left there to come to this country 16 years ago, when he was only 18 years of age. He had lived 12 years in Philadelphia, and for 9 years had worked for Mr. A. P. Cavagnaro, a liquor-dealer, at No. 424 South Sixth-street, and before he married he boarded with his employer's family. Four years ago he went to San Francisco, and with what little money he had saved opened a rifle gallery in Kearney-street. He did so well in his business that he built an extension to his place and employed several assistants. His prosperity made his Sicilian friends jealous of him, and they determined upon his ruin. With this object in view they entered into a conspiracy, which culminated in a charge against him of robbery. He was convicted on false testimony and sent to San Quentin State Prison for five years.

After serving two years in prison, he was taken, during the past Summer, before a United States Commissioner in San Francisco and arraigned on some charge, which was not definitely explained to him. After this he was removed to prison. On the 23d of August he was taken from his work to the prison office and there given a suit of plain clothes, which he was ordered to put on. He was then placed in charge of Capt. Stone, and at the outer gate for the first time saw Officer Garrette, the Italian Police Agent. The party then went to the Central Police Station in San Francisco, where some formalities which he did not understand were gone through with. Afterward he was put on board a train and, in company with Capt. Stone and Officer Garrette, was brought to this City. Meli claims that he has never been told what the charges against him are, and that he has never had the benefit of counsel. He also says he knows nothing whatever about the La Maffia Society, and that he never was connected with it in any way whatever.

ARRIVAL OF THE TURNERS.

HOSPITALITIES AND HONORS EXTENDED TO THEM—FURTHER DOINGS TO-DAY.

The American Turners of Milwaukee arrived at this City yesterday by the Hamburg steamer Herder, bringing the highest prizes for wrestling and other athletic sports, which they had won at the Turners' international feast held at Frankfort-on-the-Main. A committee selected from the Turner societies of New-York, Long Island, and New-Jersey went yesterday to the Hamburg pier, at Hoboken, and escorted them to the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, New-York, where, after partaking of refreshments, they went to the Belvedere House, at Fifteenth-street and Irving-place. The front of the hotel was decorated with American flags and a design in white flowers, with the word "Welcome" set in pinks. The Captain of the Milwaukee Turners is George Brosius, the instructor in athletics of the Turn Verein in that city. The athletes expressed themselves as highly gratified with their visit to their fatherland and with everything that they saw during their trip. The festival in Frankfort began on Saturday, the 24th of July, when a reception was given to the new arrivals. Turners were present from different parts of Germany, Austria, Bohemia, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway, and from Italy.

The following day, Sunday, a grand procession took place. About 15,000 people witnessed it. The American Turners were placed at the head of the column, and the cheering with which the Stars and Stripes were greeted was immense. Flowers were strewn before them as they marched. The German Police became excited, and seemed displeased at witnessing such enthusiastic greeting to the American flag, because they knew it to be a manifestation of the people's feelings in regard to republicanism. The following day the games began. Out of 22 prizes that were awarded, the Milwaukee Turners won the second, third, fifth, sixth, thirteenth, and twenty-first, and also the first prize for German wrestling. The first prize for turning was won by Christian Miller, a member of the New-York Turn Verein, who, although a naturalized American citizen, had been seized by the German authorities while on a visit to his native country and compelled to serve out a term in the German Army. His prize consisted of a diploma, a gold medal, and a silver wreath. The other prizes were laurel wreaths and diplomas. The Americans received congratulatory telegrams from the United States Minister in Berlin and from Gen. Sherman, in Washington, and were entertained at a banquet while in Frankfort by United States Consul Lee. After the feast they visited Berlin, Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Leipsic, and Munich, where they gave exhibitions of their skill.

To-morrow evening the Turner societies of New-York, Long Island, and New-Jersey will celebrate the victory won in Germany by a grand torch-light procession. Twenty-four societies will be represented, and it is estimated that over 1,000 men will be in line. They will assemble at Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, and at 8:30 the procession will start to Fourth-avenue, then go up to Sixteenth-street, where the Turners will light their torches. They will then march to the Belvedere House, where they will be joined by the Milwaukee Turners. The procession will then proceed to Fourteenth-street, and again go round the Belvedere House, then it will march along Sixteenth-street to Second-avenue, down to Tenth-street, thence to Avenue A, Second-street, Second-avenue, Fourth-street, and return then to Turn Hall, where the guests will be treated to a grand commers.

THE MISSING MERCHANT FOUND.

John M. Benson, the Alabama hat merchant who has been missing since the 22d ult., has been found, and is now in the care of his brother at the St. Denis Hotel. He is deranged, and cannot give an intelligent account of himself. Yesterday notice was received at the hotel that a man answering the description of Benson was in custody in Jamaica, Long Island. Thither the brother of the missing man went in company with Detective Gillen, and there they found Benson in the lock-up. He had been wandering about the village during the previous night, and as he could not satisfactorily account for himself he was taken into custody. His watch and chain and the other articles of jewelry which he wore when he disappeared were still in his possession, and his money had dwindled down to 5 cents.

A HEAVY COTTON SUIT.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Blatchford granting a motion for leave to amend the complaint by increasing the amount sued for in the suit of the United States against Harrison Johnston. The defendant was a Special Agent of the Treasury in 1865, charged with the duty of looking after cotton owned by the rebel Government. The action is brought to recover moneys not accounted for in the sale of embargoed cotton in Monroe, Lowndes, Okitchebee, and Noxubee Counties, Miss., the defendant's district. The Government asked leave to make the claim or amount sued for $2,047,086 87, an increase of $1,861,090.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Sunday night boat, leaving Peck-slip at 10 P. M. for New-Haven, has been withdrawn for the season.

The schedule in the matter of the assignment of Charles Kahn, cattle dealer and exporter, to Albert Sickel, filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, shows: Liabilities, $73,927 58; nominal assets, $39,604 35, and real assets, $36,846 64.

The imports of manufactured silk at this port during August were of a total value of $3,380,899, or $1,580,883 more than during the corresponding period last year. The imports of raw and waste silk during August were 688 bales, valued at $368,910.

The Police officers who were detailed to look after Joseph K. Emmet say that they cannot find him, and that while the Grand Opera-house people insist on his arrest, his family and friends are luke-warm. The Police infer that Mr. Emmet's friends know where he is.

Mr. A. S. Holbrook, of Newark, N. J., died suddenly yesterday on the steamer City of Troy. Mr. Holbrook had been stopping at Newtonville, N. Y., and took the steamer at Troy for this City. He was in the last stage of consumption, and the immediate cause of death was a hemorrhage.

In a fit of dementia, John Farrell, on Tuesday night, attempted suicide at No. 179 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street by cutting his throat with a table-knife. His wife disarmed him, but he had inflicted a severe flesh wound. A physician attended him, and he was left in charge of his friends, who employed persons to watch him.

Edward C. Halske and Thomas J. C. Armstrong yesterday arranged a match to walk 15 miles, square heel and toe, for the championship of America and $500 a side. The contest will take place on the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds on the 28th of September, beginning at 4 o'clock. Yesterday $100 a side was deposited as a guarantee of good faith. Halske defeated Armstrong in a 25-mile race on the same grounds last May.

The new steam-boat City of Catskill, of the New-York, Catskill and Athens Steam-boat Company, made a trial trip yesterday, going from the foot of West Thirteenth-street to Yonkers, then down to the Battery, and back to her pier. The boat, which is not yet finished, was built at Athens, and was then brought to this City to receive its engines and have its joiner work finished. It is hoped to make the first trip next Sunday night, but it is doubtful whether the boat will be ready for business by that time.

Thurlow Weed, whose protracted illness has been a source of great anxiety to his family and friends during the last few days, was materially better last evening. On Tuesday afternoon his condition was such as to give grave cause of alarm, but toward evening the symptoms subsided somewhat and he became easier. A good night's rest conserved the slight improvement during the evening, and yesterday he was pronounced by Dr. Anderson, his physician, to be in a condition promising at least partial recovery of his health.

A communication was received at the Produce Exchange yesterday from the trunk railroad companies asking for the appointment of a committee of conference relative to making the elevators of the three companies points of delivery for grain. President Parker has accordingly called a meeting of the members of the grain trade for Friday, after the 1 P. M. call, to consider the subject. At present the railroads are compelled to deliver on board loading vessels, and this involves considerable lighterage which they wish to be rid of. The grain men are naturally opposed to assuming that expense, and the proposition is not favorably received.

BROOKLYN.

The force of Police Surgeons has been reduced from five to two. Drs. Hopkins, Rooney, and Burdick were notified yesterday that their services would be no longer required. Drs. Malone and Watts were retained, and now constitute the Board of Police Surgeons.

One of the Health Inspectors yesterday found a girl named Mary Linderman, aged 5 years, suffering from small-pox, in a house on Seigel-street, and removed her to the Small-pox Hospital at Flatbush. The girl took the disease from her father, who was sent to the Flatbush Hospital some days ago. The house was thoroughly disinfected by the Health authorities.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention of the Second District has been called for the 5th of October, to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Court bench in the place of Erastus Cooke, whose term expires this year. Judge Cooke is a Republican, and will, in all probability, be nominated by the convention of his party. The Democratic candidates for the nomination are Edgar Cullen and ex-District Attorney Winchester Britton.

Charles M. Edgerton disappeared from his home at No. 1,714 Fulton-street last Monday, and has not since been heard from by his friends. Mr. Edgerton is a book-keeper, but had been out of employment for a long time and was very despondent. E. D. Pray, of No. 153 Madison-street, left his home for New-York on the same day and has not since returned. He sent a card to his wife on the evening of the day of his departure saying he would not be home that night.

Dr. J. Sullivan Thorne, a well-known physician, died yesterday at his late residence, No. 51 Sands-street, aged 74 years. Dr. Thorne was born in Water-street, New-York, but removed to Brooklyn when quite young. He was the first person confirmed in old St. Ann's Church, which has just been torn down to make room for the approach to the East River bridge. The deceased was one of the founders of the City Hospital and a Regent of the Long Island College Hospital. Dr. Thorne had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected.

Judge Reynolds granted writs of habeas corpus yesterday in the cases of James Costigan and John Tierney, at present in jail charged with participating in the murder of George C. Harward, the young lawyer who met his death on Sunday morning while attempting to protect two women from four roughs. The writs are returnable this morning, and direct the Coroner to show cause why the prisoners are not granted a hearing at once. Mr. Harward's funeral took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 479 Dean-street, the remains being interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Ferris Tripp, of the Church of the Redeemer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Gen. James W. Husted and staff visited Tarrytown and the site of the new monument to be placed on the spot where Major André was captured, yesterday afternoon. The object of the visit was to take preliminary steps toward the preparation of the programme for the 23d inst., and particularly the line of march. The Monument Committee has received a communication from the Seventy-first Regiment, of this City, accepting the invitation extended to them to be present and take part in the parade.

NEW-JERSEY.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Morristown shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

James B. Dorian was seized with cramps while bathing in the Passaic River, near East Newark, yesterday morning, and was drowned. Dorian resided in Bolton, England, where he was pursuing the study of medicine, and was on a visit to a friend named Dillon, who resides at No. 21 Rowland-street, Newark. The body was recovered and taken to Mr. Dillon's residence.

Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet was engaged, yesterday, in his Chambers at Newark, in hearing testimony in the Post will case, which has been in litigation for a number of years. Mrs. Rachel Post died in Paterson some years ago, leaving an estate valued at $250,000 to her heirs, and appointing as her Executors George Post, her son, and John R. Van Houten, her son-in-law. Post, being engaged in business in New-York, left the management of the estate to Van Houten. The suit now in Chancery is to compel Van Houten to make an accounting and remove him from the position of Executor. It is alleged that he has appropriated $150,000 of the revenue from the estate to his own use, but this he denies. The remainder of the week will be occupied in taking testimony.

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS PURCHASED.

Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse received offers of bonds aggregating $9,016,250 for the sinking fund yesterday. Secretary Sherman accepted the following:

Mutual Life Insurance Company—$796,000 6s of 1880 at 102.50.
Ladenburg & Thalman—$7,000 6s of 1880 at 102.50.
First National Bank—$133,000 6s of 1880 at 102.50, $830,000 5s of 1881 at 102.78.
Fisk & Hatch—$600,000 6s of 1881 at 104.78, $61,000 5s of 1880 at 102.78.
Vermilye & Co.—$7,000 6s of 1880 at 102.50.
White, Morris & Co.—$30,000 6s of 1880 at 102.46, $38,000 6s of 1881 at 104.78.
Thomas & Slocomb—$3,000 6s of 1880 at 102.50.
Total—$976,000 6s of 1880, $891,000 5s of 1881, and $633,000 6s of 1881.

FARRAGUT'S STATUE.

The Park Commissioners received a communication yesterday from Mr. Benjamin H. Field, Mr. John J. Cisco, ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, and other members of the Farragut Statue Committee, notifying the board that they were ready to present to the City, for erection in one of the parks, a bronze statue of the late Admiral Farragut, designed by Augustus St. Gaudens. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to select a suitable site. In accordance with a provision of the law relating to statues in the parks, the Presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Academy of Design, and the American Institute of Architects were appointed a committee to examine the statue and report on its merits as a work of art. Among the gentlemen who have interested themselves with Messrs. Field, Cisco, and Morgan in this movement to honor the greatest and bravest of American naval officers are Messrs. James E. Montgomery, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Commodore Nicholson, Charles H. Marshall, and Sylvanus J. Mason.

YACHTS WELL MATCHED.

TWO HOBOKEN BOATS MAKE THE SAME APPARENT TIME TO A SECOND.

The ninth annual regatta of the New-Jersey Yacht Club took place yesterday over the 20-mile course southward from the dock off the Elysian Fields. Of the twenty-odd boats belonging to the fleet, only four appeared to take part, and the largest of these were 30-foot sloops of class B. There was a small attendance of spectators. The four boats were the Charm, Edward W. Ketcham owner, length 28 feet 8 inches; the Dare-devil, Commodore William H. Dilworth, 27 feet 4 inches; the Pauline, Louis Kayser, 24 feet 8 inches, and the Freddie, Frank T. Dilworth, 22 feet 7 inches. At the firing of the gun the little squadron got off, and crossed the line in the following order: Freddie, 11:21:00; Pauline, 11:21:00; Dare-devil, 11:27:00; Charm, 11:30:30.

The boats all sailed under the Corinthian rules, which require fixed ballast and permit no shifting of sand-bags, &c. There was a head wind going down and the tide was ebb. Off Robbin's Reef the Charm led the Dare-devil between one-quarter and one-third of a mile, but at the Narrows the latter caught up with her rival and led her a merry dance through the rough water and around the turning point. At this time the Dare-devil was 11 seconds ahead. Coming back, the two sloops sailed side by side, and so close together that it was extremely difficult to tell which was ahead. In the last quarter of a mile the Dare-devil gained slowly and steadily upon her opponent until they passed between the stake-boat off the Elysian Fields dock neck and neck. To observers on the wharf the Charm still appeared to lead by about 18 inches, but the judges returned the apparent time of both boats as the same to a second. The Charm was finally declared the winner in class B and the Freddie in class C, although the Pauline returned first. The following is the elasped time and corrected time under which the decision was made:

	Elasped Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Charm	4	18	30	4	18	30
Dare-devil	4	21	00	4	18	40
Pauline	4	58	50	4	58	50
Freddie	4	59	00	4	57	50

The prize was a piece of silver plate. The judges were Thomas P. Rogers, Theophilus Butts, and Joshua Benson.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Four European steam-ships, the Republic, of the White Star Line; the Gellert, of the Imperial German Mail; the State of Pennsylvania, of the State Line, and the Holland, of the National Line, will sail to-day. The passenger lists which have been received are as follows:

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—N. F. Cross, C. G. Evans, L. F. Tracy, Mrs. Tracy, A. G. Low, Thomas Wallace, J. H. Hearn, Thomas Harrison, J. C. Carson, A. W. Biggs, Samuel Harlan, James Price, Mrs. Price and two children, Miss Price, Miss Lottie Plater, C. W. Woolsey, Mrs. Woolsey, Paris Haldeman, Mr. Miles, Dr. G. Thurber, E. A. Stevenson, P. A. Walker, Wayne Griswold, Miss Belle Griswold, J. T. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, E. Salomon, John W. Salter, J. W. Danforth, E. H. Whitney, Thomas Sinclair, J. C. Duff, W. F. Marvel, A. Pohlman, S. C. Lillis, Mrs. Lillis and infant, W. T. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and infant.

In steam-ship Gellert, for Hamburg.—Arthur A. Grapel, Arthur Adler, E. Reichardt, M. Rehbein, Joseph Frank, Mrs. Frank, Dr. James E. Lilienthal, W. H. Wise, W. C. Wise, G. Caspar Friedrich, John Scheible, Mrs. Scheible and two children, Miss Julie Scheible, Master G. Scheible, Mrs. Sophie Dannreuter, Mrs. Albertine von Boetticher, Miss Anna von Boetticher, Miss Elisa Johns, W. G. Koehler, George Schroeder, James P. Cahen, Mrs. Cahen, Samuel Silverstone, Mrs. Philippine Wagner, Miss Mary Howell, Conrad Kamps, Mrs. Ida Mans, Mrs. Anna Hudak and two children, Mrs. Christine Cuthbert and child.

In steam-ship Gate City, for Savannah.—Miss Ryan, Capt. J. McMahn, Miss C. Von Glahn, R. M. Kelly, S. Long, Miss J. Anderson, O. O. Smith, Miss Gassman, J. Murphy, C. Lord, J. Neal, J. F. Neal, J. W. Fowler and wife, J. Hallenbeck, R. Mare, A. Fullerton, F. N. McIntyre, F. F. Putney, Capt. H. J. Dickerson, Mrs. H. J. Dickerson, M. Cohn, M. Happ, C. Gassman, O. M. Brady and sister, G. Lindsey, J. S. Wood, T. Gromwald, P. Brenner and wife, A. D. Stevens, C. P. Perry, E. R. Ingleman, Miss L. Hornbeck, J. D. Barnes, wife, and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—H. J. Abbott, W. Abercrombie, Miss Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Adams, H. B. Alvord, Miss C. A. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Baines, H. E. and H. W. Baldwin, the Rev. and Mrs. D. D. Bannermann, G. Lewis Batley, the Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Baum, the Rev. Dr. Bishop, G. T. Blackstock, Mrs. Blackstock, B. K. Bliss, Miss Bliss, A. F. Braidich, H. W. Brethour, W. H. Bridgman, B. F. Brown, Mr. Bryans, R. E. Butterworth, J. A. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. McCran Campbell, W. J. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cary, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlin, K. D. Cheney, Henry G. Cheney, Rush Cheney, Robert Cheney, Misses Anne W. and Louise Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. R. Coates, Miss M. M. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Cowlishaw, Morris B. Crawford, F. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cupples, F. Dinler, Mr. Dresden, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Dunn, Miss F. Dunn, Miss R. Durand, the Rev. J. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Everson, Mrs. Falkiner, Mr. Falti, Mr. Falti, W. F. Fatman, S. Fatman, A. Finkle, H. D. Forsyth, the Rev. W. R. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gibson and child, Miss A. Gibson, Mrs. F. P. Gilbert, Brother Gilbert, the Rev. Dr. Graham, Miss Hardwick, S. Harris, A. Hays, Miss M. Hazlitt, Mr. and Mrs. Hills, M. Hochschild, Dr. Hoge, the Rev. Dr. Hutcheson, Mr. Hysteiner, Mr. Jackson, D. L. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jungerich, Miss Jungerich, G. M. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. George Kemp, Miss J. Kemp, Miss Kemp, Mr. Kemp, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kerbs, Miss L. Kerbs, E. J. King, J. Kirkham, Mrs. J. W. Kirkham, Mr. and Mrs. William Lambert, Miss Lambert, Mrs. J. Lambert, Mrs. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levi, Mr. and Mrs. A. Limberger and three children, Miss Limberger, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lindsay and child, Dr. Little, S. Lorsch, Miss M. Lowman, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Miss Lynch, Miss Mackenzie, the Rev. A. Mackenzie, the Rev. Dr. MacLeod, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Main, T. Main, Mr. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Matthiessen and three children, Mr. Matthiessen, Jr., Misses Matthiessen, (2,) Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mayer and three children, Mr. Mayhoff, Miss McDonnell, Miss Kate McDonnell, Misses E. S. and L. A. Milner, J. J. Minot, A. M. Mitchell, R. Moeller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Monash, Prof. and Mrs. Morgan, Miss H. Morgan, Master F. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan and child, Misses Morgan, (2,) Dr. A. B. Mott, A. E. and J. S. Newbold, Miss Helen S. Nourse, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Nourse, Dr. J. P. Oliver, Mrs. Osgood, S. Ottenheimer, Mr. Paget, Miss F. S. Patten, W. S. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Payson and child, Miss Payson, Master Payson, F. L. Payson, T. K. and W. A. Peembrook, Mrs. Pembrook, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Phillips, the Hon. R. V. Pierce, Miss Preusser, R. H. Reville, J. M. Richards, Mrs. Richards, T. Baldwin Ritchie, Mrs. Ronaldson and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rowland, George and Charles Rowland, R. M. Russell, John Sard, J. Sargent, Jr., A. Saunders, W. Schaus, Misses Minnie and Mabel Schaus, H. W. Sharpless, H. S. Sherry, Mrs. Small and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Spear, Miss Spear, R. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. C. G. Taitt, Mrs. Trieber, Miss Tuffs, R. Value, Miss Velasquez, W. P. Ward, the Rev. Dr. Watts, A. Weinberg, Gustav Wetzlar, Mr. and Mrs. James White, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. White, Mrs. R. P. White, M. A. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. R. Leigh Worsley, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Beals, Mr. Dattaire.

In steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.—George Goddard, Dr. E. Wigglesworth, C. Ahrenfeldt, M. Aronstein and family, Louise Schmitt, H. Muller, A. Reymann, Alfred Tegetmeyer, J. Lesser, C. Willi, G. Schroder, S. Reiss, Carl Beck, Jacob Fahndrich and wife, P. Braun, Jacob Kessler, Otto Wagner, F. G. Brandt, Louis Geschwind, Bertha Geschwind and child, Dr. A. L. Peters, Kate Blunck, John Hafeli, John Benesch, J. Torring, David Wolf, Johann C. Petrik and wife, A. Rottger and family, C. Kreutzmann, Belle Wittrock, Charles Beissig, J. Bayer and wife, W. Herting, Jenny Rosenthal and child, Emma Baumeister, Helene Rossbach, Kate Stephens, W. Schæfer and wife, Outchi Jamano, Oscar Metzner, Josefine Urban and child, Bertha Kogenmayer, Henry Kogenmayer and wife, Elizabeth Deller, Margaret Forster, Paline Baer, Dr. Herman Dannenhamm, Charles Weih, G. von Januschofsky, Herr Zwick and family, C. A. Schlegel and wife, M. W. Konigsheim and family, H. Block and wife, L. A. Salomon and wife, Lefmann Hope and wife, E. Goslinsky and family, Bertha Necker, M. Marx, W. B. Mussenden, Rosa Wolf and family, C. F. Natusch and wife, Carlos Natusch, Auguste Steiger, F. Wolff, Mathilde Feist, Bertha Strauss, B. Wolff, Marthe Hirsch, George Metzger, Marie Muth and children, J. Habenicht, W. Wittgrefe and family, M. Johns, Hanna Neumann, M. F. Wichmann, Herman Dietz, John Weissert, T. Hofstaedter and child, G. Mirbach, F. Warmb, A. Schafer, H. Rathke, George Brosius, Bernhard Moser, W. Lachenmeyer, Carl Paul, Herman Kahler, Charles Stoller, Elise Brinlinger, George Heilmann, M. Liebsch, Elise Kehr, Fritz Tubesing, Emma Riedeburg, Julius Hipp, C. Sjulleke, Louise Brockmann and child, G. R. Drever, F. Bessing, P. Wahl, M. Hausmann, Otto Reinholt, Flora Susskind and child, H. Fredeking, Jette Simon, Helene Kraemer, Jacob Groschel, Albertine Frideborn, Louis Schafer, Carl Muller, Fritz Karsten, Louis Roepke, Helene Reingau and child, Rosa Winternitz, Simon Danziger, C. Merten, A. Schmidt, Hulda Samisch, Albert Kessler, John Overbeck, Maurice A. Sachs, David Braunschweig, H. A. Rubsamen, Henry and Robert Rubsamen, S. Nusbaum, Salomon Loeb, W. Seefeld, August Schafer and family.

In steam-ship Canada, from Havre.—Mr. and Miss Berwind, Mr. Guiet, Mr. and Mrs. Ebil, Mr. Topping, Mr. Gachet, Mrs. Berkley, Mrs. Harbeck, Mr. Laflin, Mr. De Labare, Mr. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Harbeck, Mr. Boel, Mr. d'Arkantel, Mr. Varona, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mr. Roth, Mr. Geiger, Mr. Sibor, Mr. Rivas, Mrs. Barreson, Mrs. Beilac, Miss Boskerck, Mr. Lamothe, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Seretra, Mrs. Marchais Lagrave, Mrs. and Miss De Lacy, Mr. Charlier, Mr. Blisch, Mr. Hutchinson and son, Mr. Cutting, Mrs. and Miss Credling, Mr. Abel, Mr. Tienon, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Luguet, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Filth, Mrs. T. and A. Telletier, Mr. Hoehn, Mr. Brukbacker, Mr. Grace, Mrs. Taola Marie, Mrs. Mary Albert, Mrs. Vallot, Mr. Le Comte, Mrs. Toyard, Mr. and Mrs. Tayard, Mr. Estradese, Mr. and Mrs. Mauras, Mrs. Almeras, Mr. Tauffenberger, Mr. Nigri, Miss Ramond, Mr. Truchot, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and two children, Miss Schermann, Mr. Arango, Mr. Bull, Mrs. and Miss Cristy, Mrs. Bouligny Bay.

In steam-ship Saratoga, from Havana.—S. Arrequi, P. A. Grace, R. Maria Riedra, C. Diaz, Paulina Diaz, Ana Mendoza, Vinda de Hernandez and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murphy, J. A. Pesant, J. de la O. Escobar, F. J. Casado, Clara Martinez y Vindet, Candid Suarres, J. M. Lopez, Jorge T. Finley, Ramon Galan, Manuel Richard, Roberto and Jose Luaces, Mrs. Luaces, Andres G. Sanchez, Juan F. Rodriguez, Rosa Maritena and two children, Sidor Lasevourte, E. Staende, F. Zayas, Alberto and Estaban Piergo, Jorge O. Fresuada, Jose Vildosola, V. M. Julte, Enrique Zennetti, E. Font, Alfredo Valdes Fanly, Juan A. Cataro, F. G. Diaz, Joaquin and Amelia Piedra, Rosalio Betano, Mrs. Jane Finlay and three children, Mrs. Josefa de F. Luling, Richard A. Gordon.

In steam-ship Olympus, from Liverpool.—H. Anders, Julius Anders, E. F. Arnold, Mr. Bayley, G. Berkeley, G. Berkeley, Jr., G. Bogardus, George Bull, C. Camard, James Campbell, E. Hildred Carlile, Mrs. Curtis, Bruno Diaz, Miss du Vernet, Mrs. Ellis, L. W. Filkins, Mrs. A. W. Fleming, Miss M. Fleming, J. J. French, A. B. Gray, Mrs. Gray, the Rev. R. C. Hall, Mr. Hollander, J. O. Howe, Mr. Howes, Miss Jones, John Keddie, Frederick Layton, Mrs. Layton, Miss B. McCormack, Miss R. McNeil, John Mitchell, Miss M. Mulligan, A. Niven, Miss Nixon, S. Owens, Miss Patterson, J. R. Penicho, Mr. Robbins, Mrs. Ryder and child, Thomas Sheppard, A. H. Simmons, Samuel Snape, Mr. Stevens, Joseph Stine, H. B. Temple, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. S. Thomas, A. Walter, Mrs. Walter, Master C. Walter, Jacob Wilson, Jr., Mr. Woodhouse, Miss M. S. Yarwood.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:23 | Sun sets.....6:31 | Moon rises...8:34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:00 P. M. | Gov. Island..6:58 P. M. | Hell Gate..8:20 P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gate City, Daggett, Savannah, George Yonge; Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Muriel, (Br.,) Gilfoil, ports of the West Indies, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Mary Tatham, (Br.,) Gorley, Marseilles, George F. Bulley; Holland, (Br.,) Cochrane, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; City of Austin, Stevens, Nassau via Matanzas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Athos, (Br.,) Sansom, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Escurrell, (Br.,) Adair, Bristol, England, W. D. Morgan.

Ship Hercules, (Ger.,) Meyerdierck, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.

Barks Elieser, (Norw.,) Gunnarsen, Queenstown, or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Helen Finlayson, (Br.,) Baker, Newcastle, A. T. Heney; Wallace, McCormack, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Tiber, (Br.,) Smith, Rotterdam, Snow & Burgess; St. Patrick, (Br.,) Bogart, Amsterdam, Hol., C. W. Bertaux; Due Fratelli, (Ital.,) Ballo, Gibraltar for orders, Snobel & Day; Joaquin Serra, (Span.,) Albert, Barcelona, Spain, P. Harmony's Nephew & Co.; Nevado, (Br.,) Smith, Dunkirk, France, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Susie, (Br.,) Kerr, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. T. Heney; Unione, (Ital.,) Castellano, Castellamare, James Henry; Gesualdo, (Ital.,) de Angelis, Alexandria, Egypt, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Morgan City, Quick, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Halsey, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Gleadowe, (Br.,) Williams, Philadelphia 1 day, in ballast to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Curtis, Havana Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Aug. 20, and Larne 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.

Bark Gloire, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Blagdon, Antwerp 53 ds., with iron and glass to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark C. Boschetto, (Ital.,) Maggiolo, Leghorn 68 ds., with marble and rags to order—vessel to master.

Bark Salvatore Massa, (Ital.,) Prerentino, Lisbon 47 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Fairmount, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Havre 40 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Onni, (Norw.,) Hansen, Corunna 43 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Augustine Kobbe, Ford, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Perkins & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Mispah, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cadiz 44 ds., with salt and rags to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Madre Ed Figli, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Trieste 85 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ottavia Stella, (Ital.,) Gazzono, Smyrna 73 ds., with licorice-root and pumice-stone to order—vessel to Seager Bros.

Bark Holtingen, (Norw.,) Berge, Rouen 43 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Matilde, (Ital.,) Damore, Seville 49 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence Giles & Co.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Lisbon 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Rosario, (Span.,) Asin, Frontera, Mexico, 38 ds., with mdse. to master. Is bound to Barcelona; put into this port short of provisions and water.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, S.E.; clear; at City Island, the same.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Excelsior, for Rotterdam; France, for Havre; Tarifa and Plantain, for Liverpool; Eclipse, for Calais; Alps, for Port au Prince, &c.; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Gate City, for Savannah; City of Austin, for Nassau and Matanzas; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; Breakwater, for Lewes, Del.; ships Ida and Emma, for Bremen; Leviathan, for Hull; barks Francis B. Fay, for Batavia; Wakefield, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Nonpariel, for Montevideo; Fri, for Christiania; Sirius, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; Helen Finlayson, for Newcastle-on-Tyne; brig A. G. Jewell, for Cadiz.

Also, via Long Island Sound, bark J. B. Newcomb, for Sharpness; brigs Alruna, for St. John, N. B.; Lillie H., for ——, and all schrs. reported at City Island, bound out.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 23, lat. 40 33, lon. 66 29, ship Equator, Phillips, from Belfast, Ireland, for Baltimore, 30 ds. out; all well.

Aug. 23, lat. 31 30, lon. 68, bark Glenhuntley, (of Liverpool,) from Formosa, for New-York, 140 ds. out; all well.

Aug. 28, lat. 31, lon. 79, steam-ship Sahara, (Br.,) from New-Orleans, for Rotterdam.

Aug. 29, lat. 41, lon. 67, brig Chattanooga, from Porto Plata, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Sld. 28th ult., Arklow, Capt. Curry, for Tybee; Sirio, Viator, Capt. Bjornsen; 30th ult., Aldebaran, Amelia, Capt. Hohorst, the latter for New-York; Don Quixote, Louisa and Augusta; 31st ult., Agar, for New-Orleans; Argosy, for Delaware Breakwater; Cumberland, Capt. Moore; John A. Harvie, Taro, Vanadis, the latter for New-York; 1st inst., Cornelius Grinnell.

Arr. 30th ult., E. L. Margaret, Einigkeit, Capt. Kentell, the latter at Elsinore; 31st ult., Alert, Capt. Crocker; Althea, Fratelli Arecco, James R. Boyd, Johannes, Capt. Nielsen, the latter at Dungeness; Nostra Padre, San Fernando, Capt. Guesala; Skibladner, the latter at Dover; Staghound; 1st inst., Carolina, Capt. Tomassion; Carrier Dove, Emma Muller, Fortunata, Catterina, Gerolmina, H. L. Routh, Imatra, Kragerce, Loch Ranza, Loch Tay, Nydia, Parenti, Prinds Oscar, Ravensbourne, Regina Tolck, Tordenskjold, Capt. Salvesen.

The steam-ship Amy Dora, (Br.,) Capt. Sinclair, from New-York Aug. 15, has arr. at Hull.

The steam-ship Chancellor, (Br.,) Capt. Valiant, from New-Orleans Aug. 11, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Heralda, (Br.,) Capt. Burgess, from Baltimore Aug. 14, has arr. at Queenstown.

The steam-ship Lividia, (Br.,) Capt. Twaits, from Baltimore Aug. 14, has arr. at Dunkirk.

The steam-ship Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from Montreal Aug. 12, and Quebec 20th, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Nicosian, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from New-York Aug. 14, has arr. at Leith.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 1.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Weser, Capt. Wiegand, from New-York Aug. 22, for Bremen, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Dodge, from Philadelphia Aug. 21, arr. here to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY
For Asthma,
ROSE COLD, AND HAY FEVER.

This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success, and is offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving. Vol. IV., p. 272.

"The Doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a tea-spoonful in a wine-glass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

"I have derived very great benefit from 'Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.'" G. F. OSBORNE, President Neptune Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

"My mother had suffered eight years from the harvest asthma. The recurrence of this three months' agony every year must soon wear her out. 'Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy' arrested the terrible disease, and has kept it off for the whole season, to the great joy of the family." The Rev. JOS. E. ROY, Chicago Agent of the American Home Missionary Society, to the New-York *Independent*.

[*Published in the Alexandria Gazette, May, 1877.*]

"TO THE SUFFERERS BY ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.—In the interest merely of such persons, without any conference with those who advertise it, I earnestly urge all who suffer by these distressing maladies to use *persistently* 'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, &c.'" T. B. ROBERTSON, Broad Run, Fauquier Co., Va.

Send stamp for pamphlet.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

COLBURN'S
Philadelphia
MUSTARD.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN IMPORTED.
14 Cents a Pound saved in Duty.
¼, ½, and 1 lb. Tins. Grocers and Druggists sell it.

THE
N. Y. Weekly Times
FOR THE CAMPAIGN

During the ensuing Presidential campaign the earliest and fullest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest will, as usual, be found in THE TIMES.

This edition is PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, and is THE MOST EFFECTIVE DOCUMENT that can be placed in the hands of voters.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TIMES within reach of the greatest possible number of readers it will be sent the next three months,

EITHER SINGLY OR IN CLUBS,
FOR 25 CENTS PER COPY
Address
THE TIMES, New-York City.